

No. 13502



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
APR 4 1969  
RECEIVED  
STANLEY

The East Oriental Library  
& Far Eastern Collections

APR 4 1969

3061



148 1968

**Korea Today**  
PYONGYANG No. 148 1968



## MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang

## CONTENTS

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism . . . . .	KIM IL SUNG 1
Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG Delivered at Banquet in Honour of 20th Anniversary of Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea . . . . .	28
Demonstration of Ties of Friendship and Militant Solidarity between the Korean and Tanzanian peoples. . . . .	30
Historical Root of the Workers' Party of Korea That Grew in the Period of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle . . . . . Jang Yong Son	35
Technical Revolution Is Afoot in the Royngdok Co-operative Farm . . . . . Kang Du Chon	39
Victory in the Battle on Daehongdan Field . . . . . Kim Dong Son	42
On the Way to Homeland . . . . . Baek Hak Rim	44
Idea of <i>Juche</i> Is Corner Stone in Development of Science and Technique in Our Country . . . . .	47
Correctness and Great Vitality of the Line of Carrying on Economic Construction and Defence Upbuilding in Parallel . . . . . Pak Ju Sol	48
Overseas Korean Nationals Are Proud Citizens of A Sovereign State . . .	51
"Document That Greatly Contributed to the Treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism" . . . . .	53
Another Demonstration of Stamina of Heroic Korea . . . . .	55

FRONT COVER: A column of the working people participating in the grand mass demonstration held in Pyongyang to mark the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marches past demonstrating the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the Korean people rallied rock-firm around the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They shout loudly "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live Comrade KIM IL SUNG!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" The float of the emblem of the Republic with the figures, 1948 and 1968, symbolizes the history of the Republic.

Photo by Jon Chang Bok

BACK COVER: One of the home-made electric locomotives running across the country. Our working class have already manufactured many such locomotives in the spirit of self-reliance





# THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS THE BANNER OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE FOR OUR PEOPLE AND THE POWERFUL WEAPON OF BUILDING SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

## Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, General Secretary of C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of Cabinet of D.P.R.K. at Celebration of 20th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(All rise. Prolonged, thunderous applause and cheers.)

Dear comrades!

Esteemed foreign friends!

Twenty years have passed since the Korean people founded a genuinely independent state for the first time in their history and embarked on the creation of a new society, a new life under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland.

Today the entire people of our country are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, looking back with deep emotions upon the arduous yet glorious path of struggle traversed by the Republic and confirming their revolutionary determination to further consolidate and develop the revolutionary gains made by their heroic struggle, unify the divided country and carry through to the end the cause of socialism and communism on a nation-wide scale. (Loud applause.)

On the occasion of this national holiday of great significance, I offer, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, warm congratulations to you all comrades present here and, through you, to the workers, peasants, labouring intellectuals and the rest of the people of our country, who have fol-

lowed the victorious path adorned with glories and accomplished immortal exploits for the prosperity and development of our fatherland. (Prolonged thunderous applause.)

Numerous revolutionary fighters and patriotic democratic personalities laid down their lives to win freedom and independence for our fatherland and found and defend the Republic. The flag of our Republic is permeated with the lofty patriotic spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who fought heroically against Japanese imperialism for a long time with arms in their hands to recover the country, and it is dyed with the red blood shed by the real patriotic fighters and heroic soldiers who devoted their lives to the struggle to safeguard the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the people's power during the harsh Fatherland Liberation War. I pay the highest tribute to the revolutionary martyrs who laid down their precious lives for the fatherland and the people. (Prolonged thunderous applause.)

Allow me also to extend fraternal support and encouragement to the South Korean revolutionaries and the entire people in South Korea who are boundlessly inspired by the prosperity and progress of the Republic and fighting valiantly against U.S. imperialism and



its lackeys, for freedom and liberation and for national unification. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

I also extend warm greetings to the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other Korean citizens abroad who are battling stubbornly under the banner of the Republic for their democratic national rights, for the unification of the fatherland. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Attending this celebration meeting today to celebrate the national holiday of our people are distinguished delegates of the fraternal socialist countries and many friendly newborn independent states in Asia and Africa and of the peoples on five continents who are fighting against oppression and exploitation by capital and for national independence and social progress, for world peace and the security of the people. This is manifestation of the respect of the peoples of these countries for the sovereignty of the D.P.R.K. and the dignity of our nation, and a vivid expression of their international solidarity with the revolutionary cause of our people. On behalf of the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, I cordially welcome foreign comrades and friends present at this gathering and express profound thanks, through them, to all the governments and peoples of the countries which are kind enough to send their envoys of friendship. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades!

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is our real fatherland which enjoys the unrestrained support and love of the entire Korean people. **(Applause.)** Our state is the most democratic and most stable state which was established by the people and relies on the united, solid forces of the whole people based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and which draws broad masses of the people into the state affairs. **(Applause.)** Our Republic is a genuine people's state which ensures all strata of the people including the workers and peasants not only political freedom and rights but also material and cultural welfare. **(Applause.)** That is why the entire people of our country have truly loved the Republic and carried out the hard revolutionary struggle and great constructive work, rallied closely under the banner of the Republic. **(Loud applause.)** The Republic encountered many difficulties in its way of progress and we underwent stern trials. But under the banner of the Republic, our people, firmly holding their destinies in their own hands and waging an indomitable struggle, have heroically surmounted all hardships and trials and have done lots of things, indeed, for the prosperity and development of the country and the progress of the nation. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Twenty years is but a very short moment in the long history of our people. During this period, however, the power of our Republic has, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, mapped out correct policies by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions in our country and skill-

fully organized and mobilized all the masses of the people for their thorough implementation, thereby bringing about great socio-economic changes. **(Loud applause.)** We have brilliantly carried out the socialist revolution to get rid of all forms of exploitation and oppression in town and country and laid the solid basis of an independent national economy through the grand march of Chollima. **(Loud applause.)** In the difficult and rigid war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the D.P.R.K. led our people to triumph and defended the gains of revolution with honour. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our Republic has now become an independent socialist state which has the advanced, socialist system and the firm basis of an independent national economy and is possessed of a powerful all-people defence system and a splendid national culture. **(Thunderous applause.)** Indeed, the D.P.R.K. is the glorious fatherland protected by our people with their blood in the decisive battle with the enemy and the prosperous socialist fatherland created by their harsh revolutionary struggle and heroic labour. **(Loud applause.)**

In the course of 20 years of struggle for revolution and construction, our Republic has won the wholehearted support and deep trust of all the Korean people. **(Thunderous applause.)** In the prosperity and progress of the Republic our people see the real guarantee of their happiness, and they have firm faith in the invincible might of the Republic. **(Loud applause.)** The entire people of our country are filled with the conviction that they can build socialism and communism on the soil of the fatherland under the banner of the Republic, and are fighting for the eternal prosperity of the Republic with unexcelled patriotic devotion and creative zeal. **(Loud applause.)**

The prosperity and progress of our Republic exert a great revolutionary influence on the South Korean people who are languishing under the oppression and exploitation of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. **(Applause.)** The South Korean people keenly realize that they can enjoy real freedom and happiness only when the people take power into their hands, and are fighting more indefatigably against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, looking up at the Republic as the unconquerable bastion for national unification. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The D.P.R.K. has become the beacon of hope for our compatriots in Japan and all other Korean citizens abroad. **(Loud applause.)** The large numbers of Korean compatriots who were subjected to all sorts of humiliation and contempt in alien lands as a people without their country and suffered from political non-rights and untold difficulties of living in the past have now become able to claim their rights as citizens of a full-fledged independent country. **(Applause.)**

Really, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of freedom, independence and happiness for the entire Korean people,

and its influence is increasing with each passing day. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

## I. THE GLORIOUS TWENTY YEARS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrades!

The question of power is the fundamental question in the revolution and the vital question on which depend the victory of revolution and the success of constructive work. The working class can achieve complete class and national liberation and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism only when it firmly takes power into its hands, constantly enhances its functions and role, and steadily strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the whole course of their leadership of the revolution, the Korean Communists have invariably directed the deepest attention to the question of power and made all efforts for its correct solution.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and patriotic people and a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Our people waged a long heroic struggle for national independence and power and shed much blood. Without revolutionary violence the working class cannot triumph in the struggle to overthrow the power machine of the exploiting classes and establish political rule of its own. The colonial ruling machine of Japanese imperialism in Korea was a machine of rigorous fascist suppression against the Korean people and, accordingly, we could win power only by revolutionary violence. The Korean Communists and patriots, attaching great importance to revolutionary violence and revolutionary armed force and guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideas, organized the anti-Japanese guerilla forces with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths opposed to Japanese imperialism for the restoration of the fatherland and the national independence of the Korean people, and unfolded a heroic armed struggle over 15 long years. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The anti-Japanese armed struggle developed the national-liberation struggle of our people for the liberation of the country and for power onto a new, high stage and laid the solid foundations for the establishment of a people's power. **(Thunderous applause.)** Proceeding from the lawful requirements of the development of revolution and on the basis of a scientific analysis of national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions in our country, the Korean Communists put forward the line that the power to be set up in the future should be a people's revolutionary government based on

the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** This line was formulated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland already at the time of the struggle for the liberation of the country. **(Loud applause.)** At the same time, in the crucible of the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle there grew up many steeled and seasoned Communists ready to devote their all to the struggle for the people, maintaining close ties of kinship with the masses, and the revolutionary backbone was prepared for the founding of a people's power. **(Loud applause.)**

Following liberation, our people, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist line of people's power advanced and valuable experience of work gained during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, embarked upon the road of establishing a people's power and building a new, democratic country amidst a fierce struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, under the infallible leadership of the Communists who had grown up in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The U.S. imperialists, who occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, whipped together reactionary forces and manoeuvred in every way to frustrate our people's struggle for the building of a democratic, sovereign and independent state. While the enemy was perpetrating activities of subversion and sabotage, the Right and "Left" opportunists, too, laid many obstacles in the way of our people's struggle to set up a people's power. Soon after liberation, Rightist capitulationists demanded that a bourgeois republic be established in our country. They neglected the fundamental interests of the absolute majority of the masses of the people and came out in defence of the interests of the pro-Japanese landlords and capitalists. Meanwhile, "ultra-Leftists" clamoured immediately after liberation that a government of the proletarian dictatorship should be set up in our country and socialist revolution carried out at once. They tried to skip over the stage of democratic revolution, ignoring the objective requirements of social development in our country.

In accordance with the Party's correct political line of building the powerful democratic base of the northern half of the Republic, our people smashed at every step the intrigues and manoeuvres of the national and class enemies and the Right and "Left" opportunists and strove to establish a true people's power with a broad mass foundation. We formed a united front with various political parties and groupings and democratic forces of all strata aspiring after the building of a new country, organized and mobilized the broad masses of the people to completely destroy the old apparatuses of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and set up people's committees in all parts of the country and, on this basis, established the North Korean



Provisional People's Committee, a new type of power. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee performed the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship as a people's power that relied on a united democratic national front embracing the broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class. The basic task confronting this power was to put into effect the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the Twenty-Point Platform, thereby carrying out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and building the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half.

It was a lawful demand of socio-economic development in our country to enforce democratic reforms. Only by carrying out democratic reforms, would it be possible to liquidate the economic basis of landlord, comprador capitalist and other reactionary classes and open up a wide avenue for social progress, consolidate the social and economic foothold of the people's power and turn the northern half into a powerful revolutionary democratic base.

The question of land is a burning question to be solved before anything else in the stage of democratic revolution. The solution of the land question is indispensable for wiping out the economic foothold of the reactionary forces rooted in the rural areas, for emancipating the peasants from the shackles of feudalistic exploitation to raise their political zeal to a great degree and fortifying the social and political foundations for the democratization of all political, economic and cultural life in the country. And only by carrying out land reform is it possible to free the agricultural productive forces from the feudal fetters, develop them quickly and promote forcefully the rehabilitation and development of the national industry and the whole of the national economy. The solution of the land question acquired a particularly important meaning in our country which was a backward colonial agrarian country, the overwhelming majority of its population being the peasants.

Taking into full consideration the balance of class forces and the relations of land ownership in the rural areas of our country and the centuries-old aspirations of our peasantry for land, our people's power defined those whose land had to be confiscated and carried out the land reform thorough-goingly by the method of confiscating the landlords' land and distributing it free to the landless or land-poor peasants.

Another important question in fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is to nationalize key industries, transport, communications, banking, commerce and foreign trade formerly owned by colonial rulers and comprador capitalists so that they can be used in the interests of the people. As long as the imperialists and com-

prador capitalists control the key branches of the economy, it is impossible to get rid of their plunder and exploitation or expect the country's sovereignty and independence, prosperity and development. Only when the ownership of foreign monopolies and their accomplices, comprador capitalists, is abolished and the main life-lines of the economy are grasped by the state itself, is it possible to wipe out the political and economic foothold of the imperialists and internal reactionaries, utilize the country's important means of production for the independent development of the national economy and the promotion of the welfare of the entire people and lay the groundwork for the socialist economy.

In the wake of land reform, we confiscated and nationalized all the industrial establishments which had belonged to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists. **(Applause.)** As a result of the nationalization of major industries, the sources of all social miseries were removed basically in the field of industry, socialist relations of production came into being and assets were prepared for planned development of the national economy.

The people's power, while successfully enforcing economic reforms, carried out such democratic reforms as the enforcement of the Labour Law and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes to assure full democratic freedom and rights for the working people. **(Applause.)** With the enforcement of the Labour Law and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes, the relations in which the working class was subject to unrestricted exploitation were abolished and women were freed from the fetters of feudalism and granted equal rights with men in all spheres of social life. **(Applause.)**

One of the most important problems in building a new society is solidly to build up the contingent of one's own national cadres. This presented itself as a key problem decisive of the success of revolution and constructive work especially in view of the situation in our country which had very few national intellectuals and the absolute majority of whose population were far removed from modern technical civilization owing to the policy of colonial slave education pursued by the Japanese imperialists. It is of very great importance in solving the question of national cadres to draw old intellectuals actively in the revolution and construction. We have followed the line of boldly trusting, educating and remoulding them to let them take an active part in the building of a new society, on the consideration that old intellectuals of our country, most of them being of bourgeois origin, had been forced to serve the imperialists and exploiting classes in the past but had anti-imperialist revolutionary consciousness as they had been subjected to the oppression and national discrimination of foreign imperialism as the intellectuals of a colony, and that they could serve the working class, advanced class, in accordance with the law of social development, in that

they were learned and acquired truth. **(Applause.)** Along with this, even under the difficult conditions right after liberation, active measures were taken to democratize education and extensively build in all parts of the country schools of various levels including institutions of higher learning and special schools to train large numbers of new intellectuals of worker and peasant origin with the result that enormous successes were registered in rearing national cadres. **(Applause.)**

While firmly reinforcing the democratic base of the northern half politically and economically, our Party and people's power founded the Korean People's Army, a revolutionary armed force for defending the people's democratic system against the enemy's encroachment. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The successful fulfilment of the tasks of the democratic revolution completely rid the socio-economic system of its colonial and semi-feudal character and fundamentally changed the socio-economic relations in the northern half. In the national economy of the northern half of the Republic the socialist form of economy composed of state and co-operative economies came to hold the leading place, and there remained the small-commodity economic form consisting of private peasant and urban handicraft economies and the insignificant capitalist form of economy confined to private capitalist trade and industry in towns and rich peasant economy in the countryside.

On the basis of the new economic relations a radical change took place in class relations in our society. Landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation were liquidated, the working people became masters of the country, the leading role of the working class was enhanced and the worker-peasant alliance further strengthened in the northern half. **(Applause.)**

As a result, there was firmly established in the northern half the people's democratic system and laid the powerful revolutionary democratic base, a reliable guarantee of national unification. **(Loud applause.)**

With the completion of the democratic revolution conditions were created for gradually going over to socialist revolution in the northern half. Hence, our Party set the task of further developing the people's power, the weapon of our revolution, so as to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution. The first historic democratic election was held to set up the North Korean People's Committee. **(Applause.)** This was the first power of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. As a powerful weapon of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the North Korean People's Committee strove to fulfil the tasks of the period of gradual transition to socialism and advance the national economy in a planned way.

The socio-economic basis of the people's power was consolidated thanks to all these great achievements scored in the revolution

and construction in the three years from immediately after liberation to August 1948. Particularly, the political basis of the people's power was reinforced thanks to the correct policies of the Party which had continually consolidated and developed the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and the political and moral unity of the masses of the people at each stage of development of the revolution. In the course of the struggle for the fulfilment of the tasks of the democratic revolution, numerous nuclei and revolutionary pivots grew up, broad masses of the people were awakened and our revolutionary forces as a whole grew still further. Thus, during the three years after liberation we were able to lay the firm basis for building a unified independent, sovereign and democratic state. **(Thunderous applause.)**

On the basis of the great socio-economic changes in the northern half, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded in September 1948 according to the general will of the entire Korean people amidst a nationwide struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who had become more pronounced in their colonial enslavement policy and manoeuvres to split our nation. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as the embodiment of the unanimous desire of our nation to attain the freedom and independence of the fatherland, was a shining victory which our people, upholding the wise policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and rallied closely around it, won in their elated struggle to build a rich and strong sovereign independent state, and a great event of epochal significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people advancing towards the bright future of socialism and communism. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

With the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our people turned from a nation who had been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and suffered all sorts of humiliation and insult, into a mighty and dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout, into a resourceful people of a sovereign independent state who build their country with their own efforts, firmly holding power in their hands. **(Thunderous applause.)** The birth of the Republic enabled the Korean people to shed the bitter fate of a ruined nation once and for all and enter a new arena of history under the banner of the full-fledged independent state, it enabled our country, which had long suffered an eclipse on the world map, to enter the international arena on a par with big and small countries of the world. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provided the Korean people with a more powerful weapon for the thorough achievement of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea. **(Loud applause.)** Now that they had their socialist sovereign independent



state, our people found themselves in a position to ensure the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces on a nation-wide scale and push ahead successfully with their revolutionary struggle and constructive work, resolutely smashing the manoeuvres of the imperialists and all the reactionaries. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The founding of the Republic instilled boundless strength and courage in the entire Korean people who took their destinies into their own hands and rose in the revolutionary struggle to create a new, bright life and unify the divided country, and further elevated the national pride and self-confidence of our people who became masters of the country. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades!

For the past 20 years since its birth, our Republic under the leadership of the Workers' Party has covered a glorious path of victory and carried out its role with credit as the weapon of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Since the first days of its appearance the power of the Republic has brilliantly fulfilled all revolutionary tasks set by the Party in the political, economic, cultural and military fields, while steadily strengthening the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. **(Loud applause.)**

In the prewar years the power of the Republic, while suppressing the resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes, waged a struggle to restrict capitalist development and ensure the predominant sway of the state sector in the economic domain and develop the national economy in a planned way. The Government of the Republic worked out the two-year national economic plan for 1949-1950 drawing on the achievements made in fulfilling the national economic plans for 1947 and 1948 and actively organized and mobilized the masses of the people to its implementation, with the result that preparations were made step by step for the socialist transformation of production relations and tremendous successes were registered in putting an end to the colonial one-sidedness of the economy and laying the basis of an independent national economy. **(Applause.)**

But the preparations of the power of the Republic for transition to socialism and the peaceful labour of our people had to be suspended due to the burglarious armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The three-year war forced on us by U.S. imperialism was a life and death struggle decisive of the destinies of the fatherland and the severest trial for our Republic and our people. The U.S. imperialists made desperate efforts to stifle our Republic in its cradle. However, the enemy could not subdue our heroic people who rose as one in the righteous war of resistance with burning hatred for the aggressors. **(Loud applause.)**

Under the slogan "Every Effort for Victory

in the War!" our Party and the Government of the Republic reorganized all work on a war footing and dynamically aroused the entire people to the heroic struggle to defend the freedom, independence and honour of the fatherland. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our people displayed great patriotic devotion and self-sacrificing spirit and heroically fought through thick and thin at the front and in the rear to defend our Party and people's power which had freed them from exploitation and oppression and provided them with a new, free and happy life. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The gallant officers and men of the People's Army educated and reared by our Party showed an indefatigable revolutionary spirit and mass heroism to the full extent, bearing deep in their minds their lofty mission as defenders of the Party, the fatherland and the people. **(Thunderous applause.)** Our People's Army officers and men valiantly met and fought the enemies for the Party and the fatherland always with firm confidence in victory, even in the harsh battles of counterattack to liberate the territory of the southern half, in the hard trials of temporary strategic retreat and in the fierce battles of the second advance and the position defence. **(Thunderous applause.)** They skillfully applied new original tactics never known in war history and firmly held the initiative in all battles, dealing deadly blows to the enemies everywhere and defending the fatherland to every height, to every inch with their lives. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The heroic struggle of our people for victory in the war was waged energetically not only at the front but also in the rear. The entire people in the rear—the workers, peasants, youths and students, men and women, young and old—heroically fought for wartime production and for giving support to the front in defiance of the enemy's barbarous bombing and, firmly united as one man, bravely overcame all kinds of tribulations and difficulties and reliably guaranteed victory at the front. **(Loud applause.)**

For the justice of our cause and the positive foreign activities of our Party and the Government of the Republic, our people received active support and encouragement from many countries and hundreds of millions of people the world over during the Fatherland Liberation War. The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries supported us materially and morally, and the Chinese people dispatched volunteers to help our people in their righteous struggle with their blood. Along with the socialist countries, all the progressive countries and peoples of the world unanimously condemned the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and actively supported our people in their struggle. This international support and encouragement forcefully inspired our people in their righteous struggle. **(Applause.)**

The U.S. imperialists mobilized to the Ko-

rean front huge armed forces over two million strong including one-third of their ground forces, one-fifth of their air force and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet and the troops of their 15 satellite countries and South Korean puppet troops, plus large quantities of up-to-date combat equipment, and even resorted to the barbarous methods and means of warfare without precedent in the war history. By no means, however, could they save themselves from predicament. In the three years of the Korean war the enemy suffered a huge loss of troops and war equipment and material nearly 2.3 times as much as that in the four years of the Pacific war during World War II.

The Fatherland Liberation War of our people was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism and a harsh class struggle against the enemy of the people. In this great struggle, our people fought determinedly as one in mind and body under the correct leadership of the Party and the Government of the Republic, and thereby withstood the harsh trials of war honourably and won an historic victory, inflicting an ignominious defeat on U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The historic triumph in the Fatherland Liberation War was a plain demonstration of the inexhaustible vitality of our Republic and the people's democratic system and the invincible strength of our people who had become masters of the country. **(Thunderous applause.)** Our victory clearly showed that no force can ever conquer a people who firmly took their destinies in their hands and rose for the freedom, independence and progress of their fatherland under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party. **(Loud applause.)** It also proved that the decisive factor in war victory lies not in the superiority of weapons or techniques but in the strength of the masses of the people who are deeply convinced of the justness of their cause and firmly united as one. **(Applause.)**

By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, burst the myth about their "mightiness" to smithereens and started the U.S. imperialists on the downgrade. **(Thunderous applause.)** In the Fatherland Liberation War the Korean people foiled the aggressive attempt of the U.S. imperialists who were threatening the countries of the socialist camp, firmly defended its eastern outpost and contributed greatly to safeguarding the peace and security of the world. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Through the bitter trials of war our people were further awakened and tempered and our People's Army grew into an invincible revolutionary armed force seasoned politically, ideologically and in military technique and possessed of rich combat experience. **(Loud applause.)** Especially, hundreds of thousands of new revolutionary pivots were produced in the

fierce flames of war. Those revolutionary cadres brought up in the arduous revolutionary struggle are a valuable treasure which we should cherish and love and priceless assets for the victory of our revolution. **(Applause.)**

Having surmounted hard trials and achieved the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, we were confronted with the pressing task of rapidly rehabilitating the devastated national economy and stabilizing the deteriorated livelihood of the people in a short span of time. The war damage on our country was indescribably serious. Towns and villages were reduced to ashes, all branches of the national economy were destroyed completely and even the people's means of living were mostly lost. In these circumstances, there was so much work to do and the situation was so difficult that we were at a loss what to begin with and how to rehabilitate.

But we were not discouraged in the least. We set out on the postwar rehabilitation and construction, fully convinced that we could build a new life again so long as there were the people, the territory, the Party and the people's power. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our Party and the Government of the Republic laid it down as the basic line of postwar economic construction to give priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. This was the most sagacious line which enabled us to properly determine the orientation and order of priority for the rehabilitation and construction and to correctly grasp the main link in the chain and concentrate efforts on it. **(Loud applause.)**

Without the priority development of heavy industry, it would be impossible to rehabilitate and develop successfully the light industry and agriculture of our country severely ruined in the war or create solid economic assets to improve the people's livelihood. The question of eradicating the colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness of the national economy and laying the solid basis for an independent national economy could be solved only by giving priority to the growth of heavy industry.

And yet, we could not direct our efforts only to heavy industry and put off the development of light industry and agriculture. We had to expand the production of consumer goods including rice and cloth in order to rapidly improve the people's livelihood ruined by the war and had to swiftly develop light industry and agriculture as well as heavy industry in order to build an independent national economy in our country which originally had a very backward agriculture and light industry.

It was a very complicated and difficult task to implement this line under the conditions where everything was destroyed and in short supply. But the Party and the Government believed in our people who had been tempered and seasoned in the war and were united firmly around the Party, and calculated to mobilize the efforts of the masses of the people and all



the domestic resources to the maximum and make effective use of the aid from fraternal countries.

The basic line of economic construction set forth by our Party is the solely correct line based on the correct calculation of the lawful requirements of economic development and actual possibilities in our country, a creative line based on the application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction in the specific realities of our country and a revolutionary line which reflects the steadfast stand of the Party for speedily building an independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. **(Loud applause.)**

In accordance with the basic line of economic construction put forward by our Party, the Government of the Republic drew up the Three-Year Plan for Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy the fundamental task of which was to restore the prewar level in all fields of the national economy, and organized and mobilized the entire people to the struggle for its fulfilment.

Inspired by the correct policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, all the working people of our country carried out the postwar Three-Year Plan successfully, tightening their belts and making strenuous efforts in the teeth of manifold difficulties. As a result, industry and agriculture not only regained but far exceeded the prewar level of production in no more than three to four years. **(Loud applause.)**

In accordance with the basic orientation put forward by the Third Congress of our Party after the victorious fulfilment of the difficult tasks of postwar rehabilitation, we embarked upon the Five-Year Plan, the prospective long-term plan, the first of its kind in our country.

The basic task of the Five-Year Plan was to reinforce the basis of socialism in our country and solve in the main the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people.

The most important task in laying the basis of socialism during the Five-Year Plan was to complete the socialist reorganization of production relations in towns and the countryside and establish an all-round socialist system.

As the development of the revolution demanded it urgently and all the conditions became ripe for carrying it out, our Party and the Government of the Republic set forth the question of agricultural co-operativization in good time and fought energetically to consummate the socialist transformation of agriculture.

In carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture, we determined properly the stages and tempo of the development of agricultural co-operativization and the forms and sizes of the co-operatives by creatively applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to suit the specific conditions of our country, and strictly adhered to the Leninist voluntary principle and brought the peasants to realize the advantages of the co-operative eco-

nomy through practical examples and, on this basis, promoted this movement efficiently.

At the experimental stage, assistance by the working-class state was of decisive significance in solidifying those agricultural co-operatives which had been organized only with poor peasants with their insufficient farm implements and draught animals and lean land, and in demonstrating their superiority over private farming to the full. The Party and Government did everything in their power to give state assistance—they supplied the co-operatives preferentially with chemical fertilizers, farm machines and building materials, relying on the industrial basis already laid, granted them loans of grain and seed, accommodated them with financial loans on a priority basis, drastically lowered the rate of payment of agricultural tax in kind for the co-operatives, and rendered labour assistance in each major farming season. Thanks to such assistance from the state and the devoted struggle of the co-operative members who were the rural nuclei, the agricultural co-operatives gradually began to show unquestionable advantage. As the advantages of the co-operative economy were proved in practice and the Party's intentions were brought home to the broad sections of the peasantry, the middle peasants joined in the co-operative movement, which entered the stage of mass development in our country.

As the peasants were embraced in co-operative farming en masse, the form of co-operative farming and the method of pooling the means of production came to the fore as an especially important question. In the light of the fact that the land remained private property of the peasants and their economic position and preparedness varied, the Party and Government laid down three forms—the permanent mutual-labour-aid team in which the work was done collectively, a semi-socialist form in which land was pooled and farming was done collectively while distribution was made both according to the amount of work done and the size of land pooled, and a completely socialist form in which the land and the basic means of production were pooled and distribution was made only according to the work done—so that any one of these forms might be chosen according to the specific conditions in organizing a co-operative. In pooling the means of production such as draught animals and farm implements of the co-operative members, too, the Party and the Government saw that they were not pooled mechanically but pooled or used jointly while keeping them under private ownership for a definite period according to the desire of the peasants and, in case they were pooled, they were duly paid for without fail. The three forms of co-operative farming and the method of pooling the means of production induced the middle peasants to accept the co-operative economy readily and made it possible to prevent this or that deviation which might appear in the course of co-operativization.

While strictly adhering to the voluntary principle in the agricultural co-operative movement, we never left this movement to the mercy of spontaneity, but saw to it that the guidance and support by the Party and state of the working class should be strengthened for the emergence of the socialist system in the countryside and its consolidation and development.

In drawing various sections of the peasantry into the co-operative economy, our Party and state consistently maintained the correct class policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants, strengthening the alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants instead of expropriating and liquidating them to suit the realities of our country. The measure taken by our Party with regard to the rich peasants was a correct measure based on a scientific calculation of the actual conditions in which the socialist revolutionary forces were strong, whereas the forces of the rich peasants themselves were very weak and they could not possibly live on in the same way as before, since the socialist transformation was progressing very rapidly in towns and the countryside and the objects of exploitation by the rich peasants and their foothold vanishing.

Thanks to all these wise and creative lines of our Party and the Government of the Republic the agricultural co-operativization in our country had been triumphantly completed in a very short period of only four to five years after it was started. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The socialist transformation of handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry in towns, along with agricultural co-operativization, is an important component of the socialist revolution.

Owing to nearly half a century of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, major branches of the economy of our country had been monopolized previously by Japanese imperialist capital, the development of national capital very much restricted and the economy of national capitalists negligible in our country. After liberation, as a result of the nationalization of industries which had belonged to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists, the socialist state economy came to hold the dominant position in the national economy of our country, so that the secondary role of capitalist trade and industry, which had been insignificant originally, diminished still further. Such being the situation, we pursued the policy of reorganizing the capitalist traders and industrialists gradually along socialist lines. In the postwar years, the socialist transformation of capitalist traders and industrialists became a more urgent requirement. Owing to the war, capitalist trade and industry shrank to such an extent that it was hardly discernible from handicrafts. As a result, the entrepreneurs and traders of our country were not in a position to restore their business and improve their livelihood without relying on the active as-

sistance of the state and pooling their labour and funds. Under these conditions, we transformed capitalist traders and industrialists on socialist lines along with handicraftsmen through different forms of co-operative economy. Joining the producers' co-operatives, the entrepreneurs and traders completely broke with their past when they lived on the labour of others, and were transformed into socialist working people who produce material wealth by their own labour.

As a result of the socialist transformation of private handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry as well as the completion of agricultural co-operativization, the socialist forms of economy came to hold undivided sway in our towns and countryside. **(Applause.)** This opened a wide avenue for the rapid development of the country's productive forces, made it possible to liquidate the sources of exploitation and poverty which had existed for thousands of years and to improve the material and cultural standards of the people markedly. **(Loud applause.)**

The basic task of socialist construction in the Five-Year Plan period was to lay the basis of socialist industrialization and build up the foundations of an independent national economy.

Thanks to the successful fulfilment of the postwar Three-Year Plan, our country went over from the period of rehabilitation to the period of technical reconstruction. Our Party and the Government of the Republic defined the Five-Year Plan as the first stage of technical reconstruction and set forth the task of laying the basis of socialist industrialization in this period to solidify more firmly the foundations of an independent national economy and create conditions for equipping all branches of the national economy of our country with up-to-date technique in the future.

The task of socialist economic construction during the Five-Year Plan called for the growth of production at a very high speed, but we were short of materials, funds and all other things. On top of this, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys intensified their aggressive manoeuvres and subversive activities in this period against the northern half of the Republic as never before, and the anti-Party factionalists within the Party betrayed our revolution and perpetrated conspiratorial activities to overthrow the leadership of our Party and Government.

At this stern moment, our Party and the Government of the Republic led our people confidently to a great upswing in socialist construction, upholding the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, and called upon all the working people to display high creative enthusiasm and energies and break through all difficulties to rush ahead in the spirit of Chollima. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** All the working people of our country who were boundlessly loyal to the Party resolutely supported and defended the Party Central Com-



mittee and, in response to the revolutionary call of the Party, found what they were lacking and produced what they did not have, smashed all the old norms and rated capacity and created new norms and miracles, thereby bringing about great innovations on all fronts of socialist construction. **(Thunderous applause.)** As a result, socialist construction came to develop at a very high speed, and our people worked miracles in overfulfilling the huge Five-Year Plan in only two years and a half in terms of total industrial output value and in four years on all indices of products. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Chollima movement of our country arose in the midst of this grand upsurge of socialist construction. The Chollima movement is a manifestation of the great creative power of our people who are closely united around our Party, and an all-people movement for the maximum acceleration of socialist construction. **(Loud applause.)** As a mass movement of organically combining the mass collective innovation in economic and cultural construction with the education and remoulding of the working people, the Chollima movement became our Party's general line in socialist construction. **(Loud applause.)** Our Party and the Government of the Republic have continued to intensify and develop the Chollima movement, and thus brought the political enthusiasm and creative power of our working people into full play and brought about great innovations in all spheres of economy and culture, ideology and morality. **(Loud applause.)**

As a result of the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the historical task of building the foundations of socialism was triumphantly carried out in the northern half of our country, which now turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with the solid basis of an independent national economy. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Fourth Congress of our Party summed up the great successes gained in the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan and set forth the prospective tasks of the Seven-Year Plan for the further advancement of socialist construction. The basic task of the Seven-Year Plan was to carry out all-round technical reconstruction and cultural revolution and radically improve the people's livelihood, relying on the triumphant socialist system. It was of especially weighty importance here to carry out technical revolution in our country which had failed to effect an industrial revolution and pass through the normal stage of capitalist development in the past, and took over backward productive forces from the old society.

All the working people of our country who attained brilliant achievements in building a new society have waged a heroic struggle, with a high sense of pride as victors and a greater hope for future, to fulfil the grandiose programme of the Seven-Year Plan that opened up new, broad vistas. **(Loud applause.)** But,

as the U.S. imperialist manoeuvrings for aggression have become more pronounced in the past few years, we were compelled to direct additional efforts to the strengthening of our defence power and, accordingly, the envisaged economic development of our country was delayed in a certain measure. Only when the nation's defences are impregably fortified, even though it may affect the economic development to a certain degree, can the socialist gains be defended from the encroachment of the enemy and the peaceable labour of the working people for socialist construction be safeguarded reliably. The further strengthening of the national defence power according to the changed situation fully conforms with the fundamental interests of the revolution and construction in our country. Hence, our Party Conference put forward the new revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and aroused the entire working people to its implementation. **(Loud applause.)**

Upholding the Party Conference decisions, our heroic working class and all working people unfolded a vigorous struggle in all domains of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding in the spirit of Chollima, in the spirit of each being a match for a hundred, and thus performed one miracle after another that startled the world. **(Loud applause.)** The fierce flames of the great revolutionary upsurge continue to envelop all factories, enterprises, mines, collieries, railways, harbours and co-operative farms in our country, which are now greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and this year's plan that has a decisive significance in the carrying out of the Seven-Year Plan is expected to be fulfilled far ahead of schedule. **(Loud applause.)** We are confident that we are fully capable of commanding the heights of the Seven-Year Plan this year in a number of industrial branches such as the production of coal, chemical fertilizer, major nonferrous metals and timber. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades!

Through the arduous and difficult struggle for the revolution and construction over 20 years up to now following the founding of the Republic, we have attained tremendous achievements in all the political, economic and cultural fields and the might of the country has incomparably grown and strengthened. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our industry made headway at an unprecedented tempo. In 1967 the industrial output increased 22 times as compared with 1948. **(Loud applause.)**

Our heavy industry has been equipped with new techniques and developed on the domestic natural resources. In particular, the engineering industry progressed apace; in 1967 its output value was 100 times greater than in 1948; its share in the total value of industrial output rose from 7.4 per cent in 1948 to 31.4 per cent in 1967. **(Applause.)** Today, our engineer-

ing industry turns out a great variety of up-to-date machines and equipment in large quantities and satisfies for itself almost all the home requirements for machinery and equipment. **(Applause.)** Our heavy industry with the engineering industry as its core, as the solid base for consolidating the economic independence of the country and powerfully pushing forward the technical revolution in all spheres of the national economy, has come to display ever greater might and serve for the development of light industry and agriculture more effectively.

The base for the production of consumer goods has been firmly built up, too. At present our country meets the people's demands with the commodities of its own make, and has laid a solid basis for producing various high-grade consumer goods in greater volume in the future. **(Applause.)** These achievements we have made in developing light industry were thanks to the correct implementation of the Party's wise line of advancing large-scale factories side by side with medium and small-scale local factories. **(Applause.)** In general, light industry should process various raw materials found in all parts of the country and satisfy diverse requirements of the working people in all localities. With large-scale central industry alone, it is impossible to organize production rationally in that way. Therefore, along with central industry, we developed local industry extensively by actively tapping raw materials and disused manpower in localities, and, at first, widely introduced handicraft techniques as well as modern techniques in the production of consumer goods. This line made it possible to radically boost the production of consumer goods with less state investment. **(Applause.)** Local industry of our country now accounts for half of the total output of the consumer goods and plays a big role in accelerating the development of the national economy as a whole.

We scored enormous successes also in the development of agriculture. Though there was an unprecedented flood in our country last year, the grain output was 2.7 times that immediately after liberation and the production of industrial crops, vegetables, fruit and animal products, too, rose sharply. We are not only self-sufficient in food grain but have come to have a considerable reserve of it and built the firm foundations for developing all branches of agriculture onto a higher level. **(Loud applause.)**

Education and culture have also made an amazing progress since the founding of the Republic. In our country 2,690,000 students or one-fourth of the population are now receiving free education in schools of various levels. Especially as the universal compulsory nine-year technical education was introduced last year following the universal compulsory secondary education, we are in a position to rear the rising generation into versatile and reliable successors to our revolution and further raise the technical and cultural standards of all the working people. **(Applause.)** We have

now more than 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists or 19 times as many as in the days immediately after the armistice, working in all branches of the national economy, and the modern factories and enterprises are built, managed and operated creditably with their power, wisdom and efforts. **(Applause.)**

The elimination of exploitation and oppression and the rapid development of economy and culture have resulted in continuous improvement in the material and cultural standards of the people. In 1967 the national income per head of the population was 9 times greater than in 1946, and 4.4 times as against 1949. **(Applause.)** Now there are neither vagrants nor beggars in our country. The working people are all free from worries about food, clothing and housing or about education of their children and medical care and everyone is able to lead a blissful life, working and learning to his heart's content. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The nation's military power has increased as never before as socialist economic construction has been pushed ahead dynamically and the correct line of the Party and the Government on further strengthening national defences to counter the intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists has been carried out. **(Loud applause.)** Today in our country there has been set up a strong all-people defence system based on the monolithic political and ideological unity of the entire people and the powerful independent national economy. We have thus become capable of creditably repulsing all sorts of desperate manoeuvres of the imperialists and reliably defending the security of the country and the people. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The international position of our Republic has been enhanced constantly thanks to the resolute anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand and the principled, independent foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic. **(Loud applause.)** At present our country maintains the relations of the friendship and co-operation with the fraternal socialist countries and many newly-independent countries in Asia and Africa. Contacts and exchanges are getting brisk with every passing day between many peace-loving peoples of the world and our people and their ties are becoming closer still. Thus we have come to have numerous friends everywhere in the world and international solidarity of our revolution is further cemented as days go by. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades!

The people's power has been further strengthened and our state and social system consolidated and developed as never before as a result of the great achievements attained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and of the big socio-economic changes which have taken place in our country over the past 20 years. **(Applause.)** Today our state is based on the socialist relations of production that have undivided sway in town and country and on



the firm basis of an independent national economy.

Meanwhile, our people's power has come to possess a solid political foundation. With the completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations, the worker-peasant alliance was ever more cemented on a socialist basis and the political and ideological unity of the entire popular masses was established rock-firm on the basis of this alliance. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Prevailing in the whole society is comradely relationship in which the working class, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals embraced under the socialist system of economy are all working and closely co-operating with each other for the sake of the Party and the revolution, the country and the people and society and collective and for their own welfare, and the entire people, firmly rallied around the Party and the Government, are fighting for the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause through thick and thin. **(Loud applause.)**

In order to enhance its functions and role continually in the revolution and construction, the people's power must steadily reorganize and perfect its system and method of work in keeping with the new, changed circumstances.

Following the completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations and the establishment of the socialist system, the successful building of socialism and communism depends largely on how socialist production relations are adapted to the ever-developing productive forces and consummated, how the superstructure is perfected to suit the foundations established and on how the counter-action of the superstructure to the foundations is stimulated. Great successes have been made in this sphere by our Party and Government which, creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principle and generalizing the practical experience gained in the revolution and construction of our country, took a series of important measures to reorganize the work of state and economic organs and elevate their functionaries' level of guidance in conformity to the new, changed circumstances. **(Applause.)**

Especially the guidance in Chongsan-ri in February 1960 marked a new turn in bringing about innovation in the work of state and economic organs. **(Loud applause.)** A radical change took place in their work in the course of generalizing the experience in the work of Chongsan-ri. Guidance was brought closer to the lower level, and there was established the revolutionary method of work whereby the higher body helps the lower and functionaries go deep among the masses to educate, remould and unite them and solve all problems by enlisting their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative.

After the guidance in Chongsan-ri, we took epochal steps for reorganizing the system of industrial management and establishing a new system of agricultural guidance in order to implement the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chong-

san-ri method more thoroughly in the management and guidance of the national economy. **(Applause.)**

The introduction of the Dae'an system, a new system of industrial management, enabled economic organs and enterprises to perform all their work under the collective leadership of the Party committees and carry out their revolutionary tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the masses to activity, and enabled the higher organ to help the lower, the superior to assist his inferior, those who are versed in work to teach the less versed, all people to co-operate in a comradely way and all workshops, factories and branches to closely co-operate with each other so as to develop co-operative production and run the economy rationally on scientific lines in accordance with the objective laws of economy. **(Loud applause.)** In setting up the Dae'an work system, our Party and the Government of the Republic saw that unified and detailed planning is realized in order to strengthen the discipline of democratic centralism in economic management and develop our economy in a more planned and proportionate way. **(Applause.)** The introduction of the unified and detailed planning further strengthened the economic organizational functions of the state organs and eliminated the subjectivism of state planning bodies and the departmentalism and localism of the producers in planning so that truly realistic, scientific and active plans could be drawn up by properly combining the intentions of the state and the creative initiative of the producers. **(Loud applause.)**

In the field of the rural economy, the Party and the Government established a new system of agricultural guidance with the county co-operative farm management committee as its basic unit and placed under the committee agro-technicians and the farm-machine stations, irrigation stations and other state enterprises in the service of agriculture. The establishment of the new system of agricultural guidance enabled us to direct agriculture by the industrial method of management instead of the administrative method as previously, render the material and technical assistance of the state to co-operative farms more effectively and strengthen the leading role of public property decisively in relation to co-operative property. **(Applause.)**

The establishment of the new specialized system of agricultural guidance radically improved the work of the local power organs, too. The provincial, city and county people's committees are now able to concentrate their efforts on land administration, construction, trade, education, culture and public health services so as to shore up work in these domains.

In this way the state and economic organs at various levels have further enhanced their functions and role in all spheres of socialist construction, the ties of kinship between the functionaries of the power organs and the

masses of the people have been further strengthened and the broad segments of the working people have become able to participate in the state affairs like masters. **(Applause.)**

Indeed, in the past twenty years our people have brought about great epochal changes which our ancestors could not achieve in thousands of years, by valiantly marching forward under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their beloved fatherland. The twenty years of the Republic is twenty years of glory, twenty years of struggle and victory and twenty years of creation and advance. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

## II. ON FURTHER CONSOLIDATING AND DEVELOPING THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrades!

The great triumph of the Korean people in the struggle waged under the banner of the Republic over the past 20 years for the thriving and development of the country and the prosperity of the nation is ascribable entirely to the fact that they have vigorously advanced along the socialist path, relying steadfastly on the indestructible vitality of socialism. Our triumph is striking proof of the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. **(Loud applause.)**

The socialist system is a most advanced social system under which power is in the hands of the masses of the people, production is developed steadily in a planned way on a high scientific and technical foundation for the purpose of systematically enhancing the welfare of the people on the basis of the public ownership of the means of production, all descriptions of exploitation and oppression have been abolished once and for all, and each works according to his ability and takes his share according to the quality and quantity of work done. **(Applause.)**

Unlike capitalist society where the people have neither political rights nor freedom, the socialist system substantially provides genuine democratic rights and freedom to the masses of the people in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. In our society, the entire people participate freely in the politics of the country, exercise state power for their revolutionary cause, choose their occupations and professions according to their ability and aptitude, and work, study and live with full enjoyment. **(Applause.)** In capitalist society where the means of production are private property and the aim of production is to squeeze out more profits for the capitalists and landed proprietors, the masses of the producers are obliged to work to keep body and soul together and have no interest in the development of production and techniques. In socialist society, however, the means of production are public property and the working people work for the country and society and for themselves. **(Applause.)** This brings the masses of the people to give full

play to their inexhaustible creative initiative and talents to develop production steadily and swiftly. **(Applause.)** In socialist society all branches of the national economy and all enterprises are organically linked with each other on the basis of the community of aims and interests. So there is no anarchy of production and overproduction crisis as in capitalist society, the national economy develops planfully and proportionately and all the manpower and material resources and the potentialities of production in the country can be tapped and turned to account most efficiently. **(Applause.)** Moreover, under the socialist system there exists neither exploiter nor exploited and the fruits of labour go entirely to the enhancement of the welfare of the working people, and the living standards of the people rise systematically with the rapid growth of production.

The capitalist path is the path of exploitation and oppression, slavery and ruin, while the socialist path is the path leading to the abolition of class exploitation and national oppression, to the freedom and happiness of the entire people and complete independence and prosperity of the country. **(Applause.)**

The two diametrically different realities in North and South Korea furnish a striking example of it. In the northern half of the Republic, the most progressive, socialist system has been established which is free from exploitation and oppression and the foundations of a powerful independent national economy have been laid, and the people in the northern half enjoy genuine freedom and happiness, whereas South Korea has been turned into U.S. imperialism's colony and military base for aggression, its economy has utterly been dilapidated, and the people are groaning under terrorism and tyranny, deprived of all political freedom and even elementary democratic rights, and are suffering from hardships of life never known in thousands of years.

Historical experience shows that a people who have got rid of the colonial yoke of imperialism must take the socialist path. A people who have won independence should actively strive to crush the subversive manoeuvres of foreign imperialism and domestic reactionary forces and tear down the colonial ruling machine of imperialism, demolish and wipe out the economic foothold of imperialism and domestic reaction, strengthen the revolutionary forces and establish a progressive social system, and build an independent national economy and national culture. This alone will enable them to advance dynamically along the short cut to the freedom and happiness of the people and national independence and prosperity without repeating the bitter history of throe and distress which capitalism has inevitably gone through. **(Applause.)**

Capitalism has already lived out its days and is rushing ever more precipitately everyday along the road to its doom. Socialism and communism represent the bright future of man-



kind, and it is an inexorable law of historical development that all nations head for socialism and communism. (Applause.)

In future too, we will continue to advance steadily along the socialist path without the slightest vacillation. (Loud applause.)

Our people are confronted today with the historic task of ensuring the complete triumph of socialism by more vigorously promoting the revolution and construction on the basis of the brilliant successes achieved in the building of a new society.

We have already built the firm basis of socialism in the northern half of the country. But we still have much more work to do to win complete victory for socialism. Even after the building of the basis of socialism the socialist state should continue to carry out the revolution thoroughly in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

Even after the exploiting classes have been liquidated and the socialist reorganization of production relations completed, the class struggle continues over the whole period of transition from capitalism to socialism. It is true that when socialist reorganization is completed in town and country, the exploiting classes are liquidated completely as classes and their socioeconomic foothold ceases to exist any longer. But the remnant elements of those classes survive and endlessly perpetrate subversive activities without discarding the delusion of restoring their old positions. Even after the triumph of the socialist system, therefore, hostile elements remain for a long time in socialist society. Though insignificant in themselves, those hostile elements should never be ignored, for they are tools and agents of foreign imperialists. While resorting to direct armed intervention to oppose and invade the socialist countries, the imperialists manoeuvre to wreck the socialist countries from within by whipping together and abetting the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes and reactionaries in the socialist countries.

Especially in our country, the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, are entrenched in South Korea and incessantly perpetrating activities of subversion and sabotage and ideological penetration by instigating the reactionary classes in the southern half and the remnant elements of the exploiting classes in the northern half with the aim of overthrowing the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, the residue of old thoughts left over from the exploiter society for thousands of years survives for a long time in the minds of the working people. The triumph of the socialist system puts an end to the economic basis engendering old thoughts and creates the social and material conditions for arming people with new ideas. But since the development of the ideological consciousness of people lags behind the change in the material conditions of society, the survivals of old ideas left over

from the exploiter society persist long in the minds of the working people even after the socialist system has triumphed. Also, the venom of bourgeois ideology infiltrates ceaselessly into socialist society from outside owing to the ideological and cultural penetration of the imperialists.

At the same time, there remain distinctions between towns and the countryside and class distinctions between the working class and peasantry for a long time after the undivided sway of socialist production relations has been established in the whole society. The lag of the countryside behind the towns is expressed above all in the fact that agriculture has a weaker material and technical foundation than industry, the cultural level of the rural population is lower than that of the urban dwellers, and the peasants fall behind the workers in ideological consciousness. This backwardness is a legacy of the old society. It is due to this backwardness that the co-operative economy remains the predominant form in agriculture, whereas public property rules supreme in industry and, accordingly, there remain the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry.

We have much to do in the way of developing the productive forces as well. By establishing the advanced, socialist system in the past years, we have paved a broad way for the development of the productive forces and the improvement of the people's livelihood. But we have merely laid the basis of industrialization and taken the first step in the technical revolution; we have as yet a long way to go to attain a high level of productive forces commensurate with socialist and communist society. Also, as for the people's livelihood, we have eliminated the social sources of exploitation and poverty and developed production at a fast tempo, and thus solved the most essential problems in the material and cultural life of our people. But we have not yet been able to make their life very bountiful and cultured.

A society—where the hostile classes persist in insidious manoeuvrings, the corrosive action of old ideas continues, there still remain distinctions between towns and the countryside and the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry, the industrialization of the country has not been realized fully and the material and technical basis of socialism has not been laid firmly—cannot yet be called a completely triumphant socialist society.

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and accomplish the historical cause of the working class, the socialist state must further strengthen its role as a weapon of class struggle, weapon of the building of socialism and communism. (Applause.) In other words, the socialist state should strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, carrying on the class struggle on the one hand and vigorously pushing ahead with the building of socialist economy on the other.

Only when the socialist state acquires itself

well both in exercising dictatorship against the hostile elements and in carrying out ideological revolution and economic work, can it occupy the two fortresses, ideological and material, which must be captured on the way to socialism and communism, to guarantee complete triumph for socialism. If any one of these tasks is neglected or overlooked, it will cause great difficulties and irretrievably grave losses to the whole course of socialist construction.

If the socialist state neglects the dictatorship of the proletariat and ideological revolution to the slightest degree and slackens the class struggle, it will become impossible to consolidate and develop the triumphant socialist system or defend the socialist system against the encroachment of the internal and external enemies. The intrinsic superiority of socialism and its great vitality lie above all in the fact that the working people freed from exploitation and oppression unite firmly and co-operate closely with each other as comrades and display creative initiative and voluntary zeal in their work for the common goal and interests. Experience shows that without enhancing the class awakening and level of ideological consciousness of the working people by intensifying the class struggle, this superiority of socialism cannot be brought out and the working people are captivated by indolence and slackness, thereby making it impossible to carry out the tasks of economic construction and technical revolution successfully.

On the other hand, it is also wrong to put stress only on the class struggle and ideological revolution and slight the building of socialist economy. Though the ideological revolution is an important revolutionary task which the socialist state must carry out without fail, it is not the end in itself. The ideological revolution aims to root up the old thoughts remaining in the minds of the working people and call forth their voluntary zeal and creative initiative so as to build socialism and communism successfully. The Communists not only fight for the freedom and liberation of the people but also strive for their happy life. An important task which confronts the Communists after they have overthrown the old system and liberated the people from exploitation and oppression, is to build the socialist economy well. Concern for the enhancement of the welfare of the people is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Party and state of the working class. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism is aimed, in the final analysis, at fully satisfying the material and cultural requirements of all the people and ensuring them a bountiful and cultured life. Only when economic construction is done well, can the high level of development of the productive forces be attained which corresponds to socialist and communist society, the country be made rich and strong and the livelihood of the people raised decisively. And only when the material and technical basis of socialism is firmly laid by vigorously promot-

ing economic construction, can the political independence and sovereignty of the country be secured firmly and its defence potentialities, too, strengthened.

If stress is put only on the ideological revolution and the technical revolution is neglected, the revolutionary task of relieving the working people from arduous labour cannot be accomplished, nor can the ideological revolution itself be carried out successfully. The ideological consciousness of people is determined by the material conditions of social life, so in socialist society, too, it is transformed according as techniques develop and the people's living standards rise.

Guarding against all descriptions of Right and "Left" deviations which might be manifested here, we should continuously strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the class struggle and also carry on economic construction efficiently, and should give definite precedence to the ideological revolution and push ahead forcefully with the technical revolution in parallel. (Applause.) Only by so doing, is it possible to remould the ideology of people and build up the solid material and technical foundations of socialism and thus achieve the complete victory of socialism.

First of all, we should strengthen the dictatorship over the class enemy, and thoroughly carry out the ideological revolution to revolutionize and *working-classize* the whole society. (Applause.)

The historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat lies in educating and remoulding all the working people to revolutionize and *working-classize* them, in gradually eliminating all class distinctions and building communism, while liquidating the exploiting classes and putting down their resistance. We should properly combine the Party's class line and mass line to isolate and suppress a handful of hostile elements and, at the same time, educate and remould the broad masses to rally them closer around the Party.

As you all know, the dictatorship of the proletariat means suppression of the few hostile elements and democracy for the absolute majority of the population—the working class, peasantry and other sections of the working people. To correctly link these two aspects of the proletarian dictatorship means properly to combine the work of uniting, through education and remoulding, the absolute majority of the masses of the people with the class struggle against the intrigues and manoeuvres of the very few hostile elements. One will commit a "Leftist" error if one emphasizes class struggle only and exaggerates it, forgetting that the unity and co-operation of the working class, peasantry and working intelligentsia constitute the basis of social relations in socialist society. In that case, one may tend to distrust people, treat innocent people as hostile elements, divorce the Party from the masses and cause unrest in society.

In contrast, a grave Rightist error will be



committed if so-called "democracy" is exercised for all people and "freedom" is granted to them in disregard of the fact that in socialist society, too, there exist hostile elements, the survivals of old ideology remain and class struggle continues. Democracy as a political concept intrinsically assumes class character. The dictatorship of all exploiters is a dictatorship over the exploited labouring masses and their democracy is a democracy solely for the few exploiters. On the other hand, the dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship over the exploiting classes and a democracy for the broad masses of the people. As there has been no state detached from classes in the history of mankind, so there is, and can be, no democracy which does not bear a class character. (Applause.) In any state, democracy is a democracy for the class that has seized power, and is combined with the dictatorship over the hostile classes. Under the conditions in which remnant elements of the overthrown exploiting classes are manoeuvring insidiously and class struggle continues, there can be no "pure democracy" or "complete freedom" for all. Bourgeois democracy provides the billionaires with the freedom of exploiting and plundering the working people to make riches and of oppressing them at will, but it allows only the freedom of wearing rags and starving to death to the toiling masses. If the class character of democracy is denied in socialist society and so-called "pure democracy" and "complete freedom" acceptable to all under the dictatorship of the proletariat are advocated, it is, in fact, tantamount to forcing bourgeois democracy and slavish freedom upon the people. We are against an abstract and super-class comprehension of democracy. (Applause.)

Now the Western imperialists and the renegades of revolution are raising cheers over the so-called "democratic development" and "liberalization" fusses being made in some socialist countries, describing them as a "lawful process" of the development of socialist society, a "new wind in Eastern Europe that brings hopes to the Western world," a "deep-going process of transformation for further democracy" and so on. This is, after all, a foolish manoeuvre of the imperialists and the renegades of revolution to encroach upon the socialist gains and open up the way to the restoration of capitalism in the socialist countries. We should heighten vigilance against the intrigues and manoeuvres of the imperialists to subvert the socialist countries from within.

If the peoples of the socialist countries are to enjoy genuine freedom and democracy, the dictatorship of the proletariat should be strengthened. (Applause.) Proletarian democracy has it as its content to liquidate the exploiting classes forever, assure not only true political freedom and rights in full but also a happy material and cultural life to the working class and other sections of the working people, and to strengthen comradely co-operation and assistance among them in every

way. There can be no better democracy than proletarian democracy. (Applause.) Should there be any higher form of democracy than proletarian democracy, it is no longer a democracy. It is wrong to think that the dictatorship of the proletariat has become unnecessary even before the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry are obliterated, before the ideological survivals of the old society are eradicated, and particularly at a time when the enemies at home and abroad continue to intensify their aggressive and subversive activities against socialism. In case we shirk a principled class struggle, obscuring the class line between bourgeois democracy and proletarian democracy and negating the class character of democracy, vigilance against the hostile elements may grow dull, the leading role of the Party and the working class be paralyzed and the corrosive action of the bourgeoisie intensified in social life.

In fine, both the Right and "Left" deviations make it impossible to clearly distinguish friend from foe, and cause great losses to the construction of socialism and communism. It is a consistent line of our Party to properly combine the dictatorship with democracy and class struggle with the work of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the masses of the people, while opposing all the Right and "Left" deviations in state activities. (Loud applause.)

We should, in future too, continue to heighten the functions of the proletarian dictatorship of the power of the Republic, thereby successfully frustrating all kinds of intrigues and manoeuvres of the enemies within and without against our socialist system. (Loud applause.) We should apply strict sanctions against the remnants of the overthrown classes of landlords and capitalists who still do not give up the dream of restoring their old positions and should make a resolute counter-attack and smash to bits in good time the counter-revolutionary attempts of the imperialists to attack our social system in collusion with the hostile elements within. (Applause.) We should thus defend the gains of our revolution firmly and guarantee reliably the complete victory of socialism in our country.

While suppressing the hostile elements, we should intensify the leading role of the working class for all social strata and carry out the ideological revolution thoroughly, thus revolutionizing and *working-classizing* all members of society.

True, suppression of the hostile elements is the basic function of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and a form of class struggle which the socialist state should carry out to the end, but that is not all of the functions of the proletarian dictatorship nor represents all forms of class struggle. Besides the class struggle to suppress the hostile elements, there is the basic form of class struggle in socialist society whose major content is the ideological revolution to root up the obsolete ideas in the

minds of the working people and arm all of them with communist ideas. Even after the triumph of the socialist system the class struggle continues, but it should be somewhat different in content and form.

Indeed, the struggle against the survivals of old ideas in the minds of the working people in socialist society is a class struggle in that it is a struggle between the working-class ideology and the bourgeois ideology, but it is entirely different from the previous class struggle. The class struggle during the socialist revolution was primarily a struggle for complete liquidation of the exploiters as a class, whereas the class struggle after the establishment of the socialist system is not designed to liquidate people but is primarily an ideological struggle to remould their thoughts. The ideological revolution in socialist society is an internal affair of the working people who advance hand in hand to attain the common ideal, and is aimed at educating and remoulding all the working people into Communists. The ideological revolution should be carried out not by force as in the struggle against the hostile elements, but always by means of persuasion and education, and it should turn into the work of cementing the unity and cohesion of the working people.

In socialist society the main objects of the ideological revolution are the remnants of old feudal, bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas in the minds of the working people and the virus of reactionary capitalist ideology infiltrating from outside. (Applause.) The socialist state should vigorously unfold the ideological revolution to root up all survivals of old ideas remaining in the working people and thoroughly prevent the penetration of the poison of bourgeois ideology from outside. Especially in our situation where the country remains divided and we are confronted directly with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, the struggle against the enemy's manoeuvres for subversion and sabotage and his ideological infiltration acquires a greater importance, to which we should always pay deep attention. While steadily enhancing the leading role of the working class, we should persistently conduct education in the Party's policies and revolutionary traditions, communist education with class education as its basic content and education in socialist patriotism, thereby revolutionizing and *working-classizing* all the working people.

To solve the rural question finally and raise co-operative property to the level of public property is one of the most important tasks confronting the state of the proletarian dictatorship after the triumph of the socialist system and one of the basic conditions for the complete victory of socialism. Only when the rural question is solved finally and the backwardness of the countryside is eliminated completely, can the socialist state make a clean sweep of the hangout and foothold where the reactionary bourgeois virus coming in from

outside and the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes may plant themselves and engage in insidious manoeuvres. And only when co-operative property is raised to the level of public property, can the agricultural productive forces be developed to a high degree, the selfish elements remaining in the minds of the peasants be rooted up, and all the working people be led undeviatingly along the path of collectivism which brings them to work for the whole society and the entire people with a high degree of conscious zeal. Our Party, generalizing the achievements and experience gained in the rural work, has already set forth the basic principle and concrete way to solve the rural question in socialist society. In accordance with the clear-cut lines set by the Party, we should forcefully step up the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside to put an end to the technical lag of agriculture behind modern industry, the cultural backwardness of the countryside in comparison with the advanced towns and the ideological lag of the peasantry behind the working class, the most revolutionary class, and should continue to strengthen the leadership and assistance to the rural areas by the Party and state of the working class and develop public property and co-operative property in an organic combination while steadily bringing the latter closer to the former. (Applause.)

In order to win complete victory for socialism, socialist economic construction should be promoted vigorously, while all sorts of class distinctions are eliminated and co-operative property is elevated to the level of public property. (Applause.) Our task in the domain of socialist economic construction is to carry through the industrialization of the country and the technical and cultural revolutions so that the material and technical foundations of socialism may be laid solidly and all the working people master knowhow and skills to handle up-to-date machines efficiently.

We should continuously develop industry at a fast rate and equip all branches of the national economy including agriculture with modern techniques, and thus build a modern industry and a developed agriculture in our country, and should rear all people into comprehensively developed, competent builders of communism. In this way we should relieve our people, who have rid themselves of exploitation, from arduous labour and gradually obliterate the distinctions between industrial and agricultural labour, heavy and light labour, physical and mental labour, so that they may produce more material wealth with less expenditure of labour. (Applause.) On the basis of speedily developing industrial and agricultural production we should raise the material and cultural standards of all working people at least to the living standard of the middle classes in the past and above. Thus, it must be seen to that all the people feel the real superiority of the socialist system more keenly



through their actual life and devotedly fight for the consolidation and development of the socialist system with firm confidence in the complete victory of socialism. Only when this is realized can we say the triumph of socialism is complete. (Applause.)

An important task immediately confronting us for the achievement of complete victory of socialism is to implement thoroughly the line of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel while pushing ahead vigorously with the *working-classization* and revolutionization of the whole society by giving definite precedence to ideological revolution in accordance with the line set forth in the decision of the Conference of the Party and in the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

What acquires prime importance for the implementation of the decision of the Conference of the Party is to overfulfil the national economic plan for the current year at an early date and make thorough preparations for the coming year's production to scale the main heights of the Seven-Year Plan which are of decisive importance in the socialist construction of our country.

We should direct primary attention to giving definite precedence to the power and mining industries, which are a prerequisite to the normalization of production in all branches of the national economy.

In the power industry it is necessary to re-adjust thoroughly the installations and equipment of the existing power plants to increase their capacities to the maximum, and push ahead actively with the building of large power stations to further strengthen the power base. In particular, the existing thermal power plants should be managed more efficiently and the building of new ones be stepped up, so that fluctuations in power production may be eliminated. Thus the demands of industry, transport and all other branches of the national economy for electric power should be met more satisfactorily and rural electrification be completed by 1970.

In the coal industry there should be no self-complacency even if the eminence of the Seven-Year Plan is captured this year, but a vigorous struggle should be waged continuously to further increase coal production. Geological survey and tunnelling should be kept far and away ahead of other things to provide enough cutting faces, the technical innovation drives should be vigorously unfolded to actively introduce mechanization and automation in the operations, and advanced methods of mining including open cast mining be widely introduced. Thus, continued innovations should be made in coal production, so that the fast growing coal requirements of the national economy may be met satisfactorily.

While the existing mines are expanded, the development of nonferrous ore mines with big prospects should be stepped up, the construc-

tion of ore dressing plants now under way should be finished quickly and all types of mining equipment supplied in full, so that the output of ores may be further increased.

It is of very great importance for the development of the national economy as a whole to normalize production in the ferrous metallurgy which supplies iron and steel to the engineering industry, capital construction and various other branches of the national economy. In the ferrous metallurgy scientific research work should be carried on more energetically to strengthen the independence of the iron and steel industry, and the work of building up bases of iron and steel production to turn out iron and steel with our domestic anthracite should be pushed forward vigorously to ensure the production of pig iron, steel and structural steel satisfactorily.

The engineering industry, particularly the production of large machines, should be further developed to ensure successfully extensive nature-remaking projects to be carried out in the future. We should further expand and reinforce the production bases of large-size equipment such as heavy-duty excavators and lorries, big tractors, large vessels and machine tools.

Great efforts should be directed to radically advancing the building materials industry, particularly the production of cement, in order to fully ensure the vast construction scheduled for the coming year.

There is a great strain on communications and transport, particularly on the railways, in our country and to ease the strain is an important condition for smoothly ensuring production next year. To ease the strain on the railways it is required to push ahead forcefully with the electrification of the railways, expand the capacities of production and repairs of rolling stocks, lay more yard tracks and mechanize the loading and unloading operations so as to increase the utilization of rolling stocks in every way.

In agriculture all efforts should be directed to finishing the forthcoming harvest quickly, and to increasing grain output and developing livestock breeding next year. The rate of mechanization and chemicalization should be raised continuously to strengthen the material and technical basis of agriculture, and preparations should be stepped up energetically for an extensive land construction in the future.

In this way next year's plan should be fulfilled without fail so as to capture all the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan, a grandiose programme of socialist construction. (Loud applause.) The completion of the Seven-Year Plan will be an epochal event in consolidating and developing the socialist system in the Republic and in greatly advancing the struggle for the complete victory of socialism. (Loud applause.) With fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan our industry will turn into an industry with a firm independent

system which has a more perfect structure and a solid raw material base and is equipped with new techniques, and will turn out various high-quality means of production and consumer goods needed for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood in larger quantities. The material and technical basis of agriculture will be consolidated and the achievements of advanced agricultural science will be introduced widely, with the result that all sectors of agricultural production including grain growing develop rapidly and the peasants are relieved largely from arduous labour. Our towns and villages will be built more beautifully and the life of our people will become more bountiful and cultured. And our country will be converted from an industrial-agricultural into an advanced socialist industrial state. (Loud applause.)

The entire working people should work in a more revolutionary way without slackening their high revolutionary spirit in the least and make the best use of the economic basis already laid and all potentialities of production to step up production and construction, thereby further expediting the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Comrades!

To achieve the ultimate victory of socialism, it is necessary to strengthen the class alliance of the socialist countries and the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp and make its might invincible.

Individual countries where the proletariat has seized power in the encirclement of international capitalism cannot be free from the danger of imperialist aggression and capitalist restoration till communism is realized on a world-wide scale. Therefore, to win the ultimate victory in revolution, the proletariat of each country that has assumed power should consolidate its own internal revolutionary forces in every way and, at the same time, should receive a positive support from other contingents of the world socialist revolution and cement true internationalist solidarity with the working classes in all countries and the oppressed peoples all over the world. (Applause.)

Here the formation of the socialist camp and its expansion and development are of great significance. The historical mission of the working class is to do away with all kinds of exploiting systems and build socialism and communism, the highest ideal of mankind, on a world-wide scale. The ultimate victory of the world revolution will be achieved in the course of the outbreak of socialist revolution and its complete victory in many countries, and gradual expansion, consolidation and development of the socialist camp. The socialist camp is the invincible revolutionary base of the international working class for the ultimate victory of socialism and communism, the reliable bulwark of victory for the oppressed peoples and all the progressive peoples throughout the

world and the powerful fortress for world peace. (Applause.)

That is why the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and all the reactionaries are afraid of the existence of the socialist camp itself more than anything else and are making desperate attempts to destroy it. They are manoeuvring to smash one by one by force of arms those countries which march forward along the path of revolution, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, and to disintegrate from within, through intensified ideological and cultural infiltration, those countries which do not want to make revolution in a positive way while spreading illusions about imperialism among the people and only insisting on unprincipled compromise with imperialism.

Under these circumstances, the socialist countries should frustrate by united efforts the plots and manoeuvres of the allied forces of world imperialism for aggression and subversion and defend the socialist camp jointly, and this requires the firm, monolithic unity of the socialist camp. (Applause.)

The unity and cohesion of the socialist camp afford an important guarantee for reliably defending each socialist state against imperialist aggression and ensuring the ultimate victory of the socialist revolution for the socialist camp as a whole. (Applause.)

The existence of the socialist camp and its united forces constitute an important factor decisive of the destinies not only of the peoples of the socialist countries but also of all mankind, and the solution of all problems arising in the world revolution at the present time depends largely on the united efforts of the socialist countries. (Applause.)

Only by steadily strengthening the unshakable unity of the socialist camp and its might, can we successfully expedite the cause of socialism and communism and give powerful support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries and newly-independent countries and the revolutionary struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries. (Applause.)

Unity is the mightiest weapon of the working class. (Applause.) From the first days of its appearance on the arena of history, the working class has always regarded unity as the most precious weapon in the struggle against international capital and won arduous struggles on the strength of unity. Still today, victory of the world revolutionary movement in breaking the capitalist chains linked together internationally can be won only by the united force of the international communist movement based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, and it can be achieved firmly only by strengthening, first of all, the unity of its centre, the socialist camp. (Applause.)

The socialist countries have all conditions for unity. In the socialist countries power is



in the hands of the working class and the exploitation and oppression of man by man has been liquidated on the basis of the establishment of the public ownership of the means of production, and Marxism-Leninism is the guiding idea for the revolution and construction in these countries. The socialist countries are all opposed to imperialism and colonialism and fight for the common goal of building socialist and communist society which represent freedom and happiness. The socialist camp is not an artificial product nor is an outcome of any international treaty, nor a temporary alliance. It was formed as a result of the fact that the international working class that won victory in the course of the revolutionary struggle against international capital was united into a permanent alliance according to the inevitable requirement for class solidarity.

If all the socialist countries firmly adhere to the class stand and proceed from the fundamental interests of the revolution, the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries will be strengthened constantly. **(Applause.)**

Differences may arise between the fraternal parties and countries. Differences may come either from the different historical and geographical conditions of activities and national duties of the fraternal parties and countries or from their misconception of the Marxist-Leninist principles and lack of a consistent revolutionary stand. Such differences do not express any contradictions between the differing state and social systems or fundamentally incompatible interests between the hostile classes. However serious they may be, the differences between the socialist countries are an internal affair of the socialist camp and the international communist movement; they are a problem which should be solved entirely by the method of ideological struggle proceeding from the desire of unity of the class brothers. The fraternal parties and states, the class comrades-in-arms who should share life and death, sweets and bitters in the struggle for the common cause of socialism and communism, should never be at feud and quarrel or be in antagonism with each other for ideological differences. The Communists should always be able to distinguish between class brothers and class enemies and should under no circumstances depart from the class stand. The international communist movement cannot exist and the socialist camp is unthinkable apart from the principle of class solidarity. If the fraternal countries are at feud and quarrel and are in antagonism with each other, it will only gladden the imperialists and bring losses to the international communist movement.

The Communists cannot remain indifferent to this grave situation that affects the existence of the socialist camp and the destiny of the world revolution. Split should be checked and unity should be safeguarded and strengthened. **(Applause.)**

If the fraternal parties and countries desire genuine unity, they must strictly abide by the standards governing the mutual relations of fraternal parties and countries, whose main content is complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely co-operation. **(Applause.)** When the fraternal parties and socialist countries strictly observe these standards of mutual relations, the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement will become really conscious and lasting. If these standards are violated, complicated problems will arise between fraternal parties and countries and the unity of the socialist camp will be badly affected.

The socialist countries and Communist and Workers' parties are completely equal and independent. Each of them, as an equal and independent national detachment of the international revolutionary ranks, is responsible not only to its people for the revolution in its own country but also to the world peoples for the world revolution on account of the class solidarity of the working class. No one is allowed to claim a privileged position in the ranks of the communist movement and there can be no relationship of superior and inferior between the socialist countries. To cement the class solidarity of the socialist countries, all the fraternal countries should respect and sincerely assist each other on an equal footing. **(Applause.)**

At the same time, they should not renounce their autonomy under pressure from outside and blindly follow other parties and countries. To follow others blindly without one's own independence does not help to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp nor does it mean loyalty to proletarian internationalism. On the contrary, it will do serious harm to the revolution and construction in one's own country and, accordingly, result in weakening the international revolutionary forces as well. Only when the Communist and Workers' parties and socialist countries maintain autonomy and independence in their activities, can they work out correct policies suited to the peculiarities of their own countries and successfully push ahead with the revolutionary cause and constructive work. **(Applause.)** In guiding the revolution and construction, the Communists should never fall back from the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism nor dogmatically copy after the experience of fraternal countries, ignoring the national peculiarities.

The socialist countries, while strengthening independence in politics, should believe in their own strength and strive to develop the economy by the labour of their own people and with their domestic resources. Only by building an independent national economy, can each country accelerate socialist construction and

also increase the might of the entire socialist camp. **(Applause.)** The economy of every socialist country, as an independent unit of the world socialist economic system, is developing steadily in close mutual relationship and co-operation. The might of the socialist economic system as a whole will be reinforced when every unit of it grows powerful. If the national economy of each socialist country fails to develop in a comprehensive way and thus becomes unable to stand on its own feet and fulfil its own functions, it will weaken a link in the whole chain of the socialist camp and, in the end, will lead to undermining the world socialist economic system as a whole. The important thing is that mutual economic co-operation is strengthened on the principles of proletarian internationalism, equality and mutual benefit on the basis of soundly developing the economy of each socialist country to make it play its independent role fully, so that the world socialist economic system may function smoothly as a whole and display its might to the full. **(Applause.)** Only by so doing, can unity of the national and international interests be ensured in the socialist construction of each country. And only by so doing, can the socialist countries successfully foil the imperialist powers' policy of economic aggression and blockade and, further, aggravate the general crisis of the world capitalist economic system. **(Applause.)**

Independence advocated by us by no means conflicts with proletarian internationalism, it is, on the contrary, aimed at strengthening it further still. Independence should serve the end of strengthening proletarian internationalism and should never weaken it. **(Applause.)** There can be no internationalism apart from independence, and vice versa. **(Applause.)** If someone goes back on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and takes to national egoism, under the pretext of maintaining independence, he is gravely mistaken. What is more, it is not an attitude befitting a Communist to renounce the principle of class solidarity and reject the joint action and joint struggle of the class brothers under the signboard of independence. Such an act will do enormous harm to the development of the world revolution and, more, result in ruining the revolution in his own country, too.

To defend independence while cementing the proletarian internationalist unity of the socialist countries and to unite and co-operate on the basis of complete equality and independence, is the position which our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently maintained. **(Applause.)** Proceeding from national and international duties of our revolution, we will, in future too, exert all our efforts to strengthen the friendship and unity with the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, complete equality and independence. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

### III. ON INTENSIFYING THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE TO CRUSH U.S. IMPERIALISM, UNIFY THE FATHERLAND AND DEFEND WORLD PEACE

Comrades!

The building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic is part of the Korean revolution and the Korean revolution is a link in the whole chain of the world revolution. Our people are striving to accelerate socialist construction to the maximum in the northern half of the Republic and, at the same time, to force U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and unify the fatherland, and are exerting all their efforts to develop the joint struggle of the whole world's peoples for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

It is a line consistently followed by our Republic in its external activities to oppose the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and fight for world peace and human progress. **(Loud applause.)**

U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous and most shameless aggressor of modern times and the chieftain of world imperialism. U.S. imperialism is working desperately to find a way out of its impending doom in aggravating international tension, stepping up arms drive and unleashing a new war of aggression. No place on earth is clear of the tentacles of aggression stretched out by U.S. imperialism and no country is free from the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression. U.S. imperialism extends its talons of aggression to all parts and all countries of the world—Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America and big and small countries.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists' aggression and subversive manoeuvres against the socialist countries have become more intensified in recent years. While stepping up the barbarous war of genocide in South Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists carry on the brigandish acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and, having occupied the Cuban territory of Guantanamo, are incessantly perpetrating aggressive and provocative manoeuvres against the Republic of Cuba. The U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea have already reached a grave stage. They have made active preparations for another war in South Korea and set about committing military provocations more openly against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have brutally suppressed the national-liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and turned up as the heinous strangler of national independence. The U.S. imperialists are stepping up armed intervention in Laos and trampling upon the territorial integrity of Cambodia, while persisting in provocative acts against the Cambodian people. The U.S.



imperialists instigated the Israeli expansionists to an aggressive war against the Arab peoples and are making a malicious attempt to stifle their struggle for national independence and a new life.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have become more undisguised in their subversive activities and plots to overthrow the new independent national states. The U.S. imperialists have penetrated into the newborn independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America with "aid" as a bait to meddle in their internal affairs and, having bribed and whipped together reactionaries, are engineering reactionary military coups more frequently in some newborn independent states. By so doing, they plot to sway these countries to the Right and detach them from the anti-imperialist front one by one.

The U.S. imperialists have actively revived Japanese and West German militarism, thereby creating hotbeds of new war again in Asia and Europe and menacing peace and the security of the peoples everywhere in the world.

All these facts bespeak that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the most ferocious common enemy of mankind. U.S. imperialism is target No. 1 in the struggle of the peoples of the whole world.

As long as there exists imperialism, the world can never live in peace nor can aggression and war disappear. Apart from the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, world peace cannot be safeguarded nor can national liberation and independence or the victory of democracy and socialism be achieved. There should be no illusion about imperialism; it is necessary for us to continuously intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, holding aloft the banner of revolution, till imperialism is finally defeated. **(Applause.)**

The Korean people do not want war but are never afraid of it. **(Loud applause.)** If the enemy forces a new war upon us, all the people will rise as one in a heroic struggle to defend the great socialist gains in the northern half of the Republic, attain the complete liberation and unification of the fatherland and safeguard peace in Asia and the world and will deal annihilating blows to the enemy. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In order to fight against U.S. imperialism and defend world peace, it is imperative to fight against the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and its allies.

It holds an important place in the U.S. imperialist strategy to induce all forces of reaction to oppose socialism and the national-liberation movement. In executing their policies of aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists count on the reactionary forces in many countries that serve U.S. imperialism as a guide for aggression.

The typical example is Japanese and West

German militarism. Under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism, the militarist forces that had caused so many miseries and sufferings to mankind have been revived rapidly in Japan and West Germany, and Japanese and West German militarism are growing up as dangerous forces of aggression in Asia and Europe. This is a grave development to which no one who truly values peace in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world is allowed to remain an onlooker.

Today the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression particularly to Asia, and Japanese militarism is faithfully serving U.S. imperialism as its "shock brigade" in Asian aggression. In an absurd attempt to realize its old dream of Asian aggression again with the U.S. imperialist backing, Japanese militarism has gone the length of working out war plans against Korea and other socialist countries in Asia and began stretching out its crooked hands of aggression overtly to other areas, too. The Japanese militarists at the bidding of U.S. imperialism are making active preparations for a new war and Japan is serving the U.S. imperialists as supply base and attacking base for aggression against Asian countries. Under these circumstances, the struggle against Japanese militarism can by no means be neglected.

The struggle against Japanese militarism is part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and a struggle to defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world. If the danger of Japanese militarism is underestimated and a resolute struggle is not waged against it, it is tantamount to encouraging the aggressive designs of the reactionary ruling circles of Japan and to consolidating the position of U.S. imperialism in Asia. The socialist countries may have economic relations with Japan or take advantage of the contradictions between the United States and Japan in the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle when they are aggravated in the future, but they should never dissolve the struggle against Japanese militarism in such things or weaken the struggle for that reason. All the socialist countries should wage a joint struggle against Japanese militarism in Asia as well as U.S. imperialism and check and baffle its aggressive ambitions by concerted action. **(Applause.)**

In order to defeat U.S. imperialism, the anti-U.S. struggle should be unfolded vigorously in all parts of the world. **(Applause.)** The broad anti-imperialist forces should join in dealing blows at U.S. imperialism and put pressure on it in Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America, in all countries big and small—in all areas and all countries to which U.S. imperialism stretches out its tentacles of aggression. **(Applause.)** This alone will make it possible to disperse and sap the strength of the U.S. imperialists to the maximum and successfully frustrate their strategy of conquering the socialist countries and small nations one by one.

It is particularly important that the peoples of small countries which are making revolution have a firm conviction of victory and pool their strength to deal a fatal blow to U.S. imperialism. **(Loud applause.)** Experience shows that if a nation, however small, believes in the strength of its people and relies on it, establishes *Juche* and rises in a resolute struggle, it can defeat any imperialist forces of aggression. **(Loud applause.)** If more countries, even if small, pool their strength and fight resolutely against imperialism, the peoples can knock down U.S. imperialism with decisively overwhelming power at each and every front. **(Loud applause.)** The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. **(Loud applause.)** The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

We should neither underestimate nor overestimate the strength of U.S. imperialism. Like any other imperialism on the globe, U.S. imperialism, too, is on continuous decline and becoming more moribund. **(Applause.)** The intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are no signs of their mightiness but, on the contrary, prove their vulnerability. The more outrageously the U.S. imperialists act, the more difficult their position becomes. On the other hand, the struggle of the peoples against imperialism is gaining momentum and their fighting ranks are growing further still.

Inevitable are the complete downfall of world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and of all varieties of reactionaries and the ultimate triumph of the joint struggle of the people all over the world for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism. This is the basic trend of our times which no force can ever check. **(Applause.)**

The invariable policy pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in international relations is to cement the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp, develop friendly and co-operative relations with newborn independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and render active support and encouragement to the peoples of these areas in their liberation struggle against imperialism and the peoples of all countries in their revolutionary struggle. We regard it as an internationalist duty to do so and spare no efforts to that end. **(Applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people decidedly oppose the criminal war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and resolutely support the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people. **(Loud applause.)** Our people consider the struggle of the Vietnamese people their own and are fully ready to fight together with the Vietnamese people whenever requested by the Government of the

Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Korean people sternly condemn the incessant aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Republic of Cuba and resolutely support the heroic struggle of the fraternal people of Cuba who are safeguarding their fatherland and revolutionary gains and building socialism with success. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our people extend warm fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries fighting against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, for the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism. **(Loud applause.)**

The Korean people trenchantly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their armed intervention in Laos and actively support the Laotian people in their just struggle for national independence. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people give full support to the righteous struggle of the Cambodian people against the interference of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for the defence of territorial integrity and national sovereignty. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people support and express militant solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and domestic monopoly capital for winning the country's complete independence, democracy and peace. **(Loud applause.)**

The Korean people give resolute support to the peoples of the United Arab Republic, Syria and other Arab countries in their struggle against the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Israeli expansionists, for defending national independence and building a new life. **(Loud applause.)**

The Korean people positively support the peoples of Algeria, Guinea, Mali, the Congo (B), Tanzania, Mauritania, South Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, Burundi, Somalia and Zambia in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity of their countries. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people support the peoples of the Congo (K), Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other African countries in their struggle for freedom and liberation, give support to the Palestinian people in their struggle against the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists for the liberation and independence of their fatherland and extend support to the struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the "independence" of Southern Rhodesia unlawfully and arbitrarily concocted by the Smith clique and to the struggle of the South African people against racial discrimination. **(Loud applause.)**

We support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, Bolivia, Dominica, Peru and other Latin American countries who are waging valiant



armed struggles against U.S. imperialism and pro-U.S. reactionary dictatorships. (Loud applause.)

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the working classes and toiling peoples in the capitalist countries fighting against the exploitation and oppression of capital for their democratic rights and socialism, and extend warm encouragement to their struggle. (Loud applause.)

Our people will always stand firm by the peoples fighting for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and strive to strengthen solidarity with them. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Comrades!

The struggle of our people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and unify the fatherland is developing in close connection with the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle which is unfolded dynamically on a world-wide scale.

South Korea is not only a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists but also their military base for invading the whole of Korea and Asia, and our country is one of the most fierce battle fronts in the anti-imperialist struggle where we stand face to face with the chieftain of world imperialism. We must force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and accomplish the unification of the fatherland, thereby fulfilling our national and international duties. (Applause.)

U.S. imperialism is the Korean people's sworn enemy who has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years now ever since the intrusion of the U.S.S. "General Sherman." The U.S. imperialists, despite the shameful defeat in their first attempted aggression, ceaselessly perpetrated aggression and barbarous plunders in our country, committing so many indelible crimes against the Korean people. Before liberation the U.S. imperialists supported the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism and its colonial rule and, after liberation, they replaced the Japanese imperialists to occupy South Korea directly and lorded it over there as new colonial rulers.

The U.S. imperialists have enforced the most reactionary, colonial military fascist rule in South Korea for over 20 years. They have reduced South Korea to their complete colony and military base of aggression and plunged the South Korean people into a living hell where poverty and hunger, terrorism and massacre prevail. All sorts of brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the southern half of our country ever since its liberation have left a most disgraceful page in the aggressive history of modern imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists clamour as if South Korea is an "independent state" and some sort of independent "government" exists there in an attempt to conceal their dirty colour as colonial rulers of South Korea. But it is no more than a clumsy farce which can deceive

no one today.

The Korean people are a single nation and have only one state and one government. The only state for the Korean nation is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. alone represents the real national interests and will of the entire people of North and South Korea. The so-called "Republic of Korea Government" in South Korea is a puppet regime which can never represent the South Korean people nor exercise any sovereignty.

The power of our Republic is a patriotic and anti-imperialist power, whereas the "power" of South Korea is a traitorous one. The power of the Republic is led by patriotic revolutionary fighters who have long since fought valiantly against foreign imperialist aggressors for the liberation and independence of the fatherland, whereas the successive rulers of the South Korean puppet regime are, without exception, stooges fostered by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the traitors to the nation who sold the country and the nation to their masters. As for the present rulers who form the South Korean puppet regime today, they are also traitors who betrayed the country and the people in the past like all their predecessors. While we Communists were waging 15 years of sanguinary struggle against Japanese imperialism with arms in our hands for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the present South Korean rulers swore their allegiance to the Japanese "Emperor" and perpetrated barbarities of brutally suppressing and slaughtering those revolutionaries and patriotic people who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle. They are military gangsters who, after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, changed their master and became faithful lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, and usurped "power" in a burglarious way with the backing of the very U.S. imperialists.

Further, the power of the Republic is an independent and sovereign power, whereas the so-called "power" of South Korea is an out-and-out colonial and dependent "power."

The power of the Republic is a power set up by ourselves on the basis of the programme formulated by us and has been consolidated and developed thanks to the conscious labour and struggle of our people. (Applause.) All the internal and external policies of the Government of the Republic are drawn up entirely in keeping with the national interests and will of the Korean people and embody the thorough principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence. (Loud applause.) On the contrary, the puppet regime of South Korea is a "power" originally manufactured by the U.S. imperialists by force of arms against the will of the Korean people. The U.S. imperialist occupationists forcibly dissolved the people's committees instituted on the initiative of the South Korean people after liberation and proclaimed their "Military Government,"

overtly enforcing colonial military fascist rule over South Korea. When the "Military Government" met with the powerful resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists replaced the signboard of the "U.S. Military Government" with that of the so-called "Republic of Korea Government" with the foul aim of covering up their colonial rule. It is in this way that the South Korean puppet regime came into being and, accordingly, this "government" acts in everything on the directives of the U.S. occupationists and leaves everything in South Korea at their disposal to serve their war policy. The puppet regime of South Korea, on orders of its master, has herded out a large number of innocent South Korean compatriots into the dirty war of aggression in Viet Nam to die a dog's death as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists. The very single fact clearly shows what a faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism the so-called "power" of South Korea is.

And there is no doubt that the power of the Republic is a true people's power representing and protecting the interests of the workers, peasants and other sections of the working people, whereas the South Korean puppet regime is an anti-popular reactionary "power" representing the interests of the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. All the so-called "policies" of this "power" are aimed at plundering and exploiting the people to provide comfort and enjoyment to the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. Hence, South Korean society is an ideal place for the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, but is a living hell for the masses of the people.

All this shows that the actual rulers holding real power in South Korea are no less than the U.S. imperialists themselves. The so-called "Republic of Korea Government" of South Korea has been in existence, to all intents and purposes, as a camouflage to "legalize" their military occupation and cloak their colonial rule and served as a faithful instrument in the execution of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy constitute the source of all the miseries and sufferings of the compatriots in the South. The South Korean people should fight more stubbornly to oppose the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, smash its colonial rule and overthrow its stooges—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. (Applause.) The South Korean people can wipe out the oppressors and attain genuine freedom and liberation only through their own determined struggle. (Applause.) The South Korean people should wage a struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and demolish their colonial rule in close combination with the struggle to seize power, and should subordinate all forms of struggle to it. (Applause.)

The freedom and liberation of the people do

not come of themselves without struggle, and only by using the revolutionary method can the people win power. (Applause.) True, it is possible, for the growth of the revolutionary forces, to properly combine diverse forms of struggle such as political and economic struggles, lawful and unlawful struggles, violent and non-violent struggles, small- and large-scale struggles to suit the subjective and objective situations created, so as to develop the revolutionary struggle. It is quite wrong to neglect a positive struggle, just waiting for a favourable situation on the ground that the revolution is arduous. But whatever their forms, these struggles should all be preparatory to the decisive struggle for winning power, and this decisive struggle can be brought to victory only by a forcible method. (Applause.)

It is no more than a naive illusion to think that the South Korean people can take power by some peaceful means without a violent struggle. History knows no instance of any colonial rulers and reactionary ruling circles renouncing their rule over the masses of the people and giving up power of their own accord before they are overthrown by revolutionary violence. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world imperialism, are entrenched in South Korea and try to maintain their colonial domination over South Korea by hook or by crook, for they harbour aggressive designs on the northern half of the Republic and Asia. The U.S. imperialists experienced serious crises many times in South Korea owing to the heroic struggle of the people. But each time, the U.S. imperialists offered a desperate resistance and perpetrated a bloody suppression of the people by mobilizing their armed forces. The fall of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime under the impact of the heroic April 19 Uprising of the South Korean people virtually meant the total collapse of U.S. imperialist colonial domination over South Korea. But even then, the U.S. imperialists would not withdraw from South Korea and answered the demand of the people for freedom and liberation by setting up the worst type of military fascist rule.

Through their bitter experience of over 20 years, the South Korean people realize ever more keenly that they must not harbour any illusion about the U.S. imperialists and that only when they smash the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys completely by all-people resistance, can they achieve freedom and liberation and regain their lost people's power. (Applause.)

The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is now expanding and developing into various forms of active anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included. (Loud applause.) Their struggle is becoming organized gradually and takes deep roots among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and is vigorously unfolded among broader sections of the mas-



ses of all strata. (Applause.) While further expanding their revolutionary organizations, the revolutionaries and patriotic people of South Korea are waging an unyielding struggle against the enemy in towns and villages, underground and in mountains, even in prisons and at "courts." (Prolonged loud applause.) The activities of the revolutionary armed groups operating in various parts of South Korea and the revolutionary advance of various sections of the people including the workers, peasants, fishermen, armymen, youths, students, men of the press, educationists and even conscientious national capitalists, have struck terrors into the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and thrown them into utter confusion. (Loud applause.)

The priceless achievement of struggle gained by the revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea in their sacred fight for the freedom and liberation of the people, for the unification and independence of the fatherland will shine forever in the glorious history of revolution in our country. (Thunderous applause.)

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are raising a frenzied anti-communist racket, describing the revolutionary struggle of the patriotic people in various parts of South Korea as "invasion from North Korea" and clamouring that the present crisis in South Korea had been caused by the "threat from the North." A striking example of this is the case of the United Revolutionary Party the South Korean puppets have of late described as the work of North Korea. As is universally known, all of the more than 100 revolutionary fighters involved in this case are university professors, men of the press, armymen and officials of South Korea. Such being the situation, how can it be said that the case is the work of North Koreans? It is a shameless and foolish scheme of the South Korean puppet ruling circles indulging in fraud and deception and is nothing but their stereotyped deceptive trick to divert public attention. Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of the people. It is inevitable that the South Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation. The South Korean people, unable to endure any longer the harsh fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, are bravely fighting with arms in their hands to overthrow the system of U.S. imperialist colonial rule, with the firm resolve that they should rather rise and fight than just sit and die. (Applause.) The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys can never cover up the stark fact that the present crisis in South Korea is the very outcome of U.S. imperialist colonial rule itself.

In spite of the fascist suppression and all kinds of fraudulent artifice of the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique, the South Korean people will be further awakened and steeled through the struggle and will grow into an invincible revolutionary force which

will eventually overthrow U.S. imperialist colonial rule. (Applause.) So, in due course of time they will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrow their lackeys, and thereby emerge victorious from the revolution. (Loud applause.)

The South Korean revolution is carried on under very difficult conditions and still has an arduous way to go, since it is confronted with a strong enemy armed to the teeth. But however arduous their revolutionary struggle may be, the South Korean people are not alone by any means, they are fighting under far more favourable conditions than in those days when the Korean Communists fought against the Japanese imperialists. At that time, the Korean Communists fought for 15 years and defeated the Japanese imperialists who boasted that they were invincible, under the conditions where they had no state support, no regular army assistance at all, nor enjoyed the support as strong as today from the international revolutionary forces. (Loud applause.) However, today the South Korean people have the powerful revolutionary base of the northern half of the country and enjoy a positive support of the people in the northern half. Under the leadership of our Party, the entire people in the northern half of the Republic will do all they can to render support to the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle. (Loud applause.) We are making full preparations to be mobilized in the decisive struggle to accomplish the national-liberation revolution and attain the cause of national unification in concert with the South Korean people whenever necessary. (Prolonged loud applause.)

When U.S. imperialism is driven out and the people's democratic revolution is crowned with victory in South Korea and the people take power into their own hands, our cause of national unification will be achieved by the united strength of the socialist forces in the northern half and the democratic forces in South Korea. (Prolonged loud applause.)

To unify the country is the unanimous aspiration of the entire people in North and South Korea and the supreme national task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay. Through their own experience over the past 20 years and more, our people now keenly realize that they cannot live on with the North and South remaining divided.

Since the first days of its founding, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward the most reasonable and concrete proposals to unify the country, expressing the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people, and exerted every possible effort to carry them into practice. The basic line of national unification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to unify the North and South by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of

all foreign troops from South Korea. This proposal of ours on peaceful unification is most fair and realistic proposal acceptable to all.

The U.S. imperialists and successive rulers of South Korea have persistently opposed the just proposals of the Government of the Republic on national unification and always answered our sincere efforts with aggressive provocations. Such phrases as "danger of communism" uttered by the U.S. imperialists and their successive lackeys are all a mere excuse for perpetuating the division of our country, and the "election under U.N. supervision" they advocate, is, in fact, nothing but a trick to hand over the whole of Korea to the U.S. imperialists.

At present, the traitorous clique of South Korea, faithful henchmen of U.S. imperialism, doggedly oppose the peaceful unification of the country and recklessly arrest and imprison people and severely punish them merely because they have pronounced the words of peaceful unification. The peaceful unification of the country is unthinkable so long as U.S. imperialism and its stooges are allowed to remain in South Korea. The peaceful unification of our country can be attained only after the present puppet regime is overturned and the progressive forces seize power in South Korea. (Applause.)

Our position with regard to peaceful unification of the country never rules out the struggle against the U.S. imperialists; it has nothing in common with any "compromise" with the enemy of the nation or with the "theory" on what is called "peaceful transition" of the social system. The question of unifying our country is a question concerning the vital demand of our nation to put an end to the catastrophic partition of the country, restore the lost territory and people from foreign imperialist aggressors and achieve complete independence of the country. National unification, whatever specific way there may be, can be realized only after the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of our soil and the South Korean puppet regime is blown up.

If the South Korean revolution emerges victorious and the country is unified, then we shall, from that day on, pool the energies and wisdom of the entire people in North and South Korea and develop and exploit the abundant resources of the country in a unified way to build on our land of three thousand *ri* a wealthy and powerful country—a new, more prosperous Korea—so nice to live in without envying anyone in the world.

(Prolonged loud applause.)

In order to hasten that day of triumph and glory, the South Korean people should prepare the revolutionary forces faster and unfold the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle more vigorously on a mass scale. (Applause.) Meanwhile, the people in the northern half should further consolidate our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily, continue to render active support to the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle and steadily strengthen the militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. (Applause.)

Comrades!

In the course of its struggle over twenty years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has unequivocally proved its invincible virility and might and the Korean people have gained great victories in the revolution and construction under the banner of the Republic. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Today our Republic has entered an era of unprecedented prosperity. Our people are marching forward with an increasing vigor, working, learning and living full of joy and pride in the bosom of the Republic, firmly convinced of the justice of their cause and of victory. (Loud applause.)

All the victories and achievements of our people have been attained thanks to the correct lines and wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. (Prolonged loud applause.) Our Party has always led our people to victory and glory, creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country. (Thunderous applause.)

The Korean people, led by the seasoned Marxist-Leninist Party, who firmly hold power in their hands and enjoy the active support and encouragement of all peoples of the world, will be ever-victorious in carrying out their just cause of revolution. (Prolonged thunderous applause.)

Let us all unite rock-firm around the Workers' Party and march forward more vigorously, holding aloft the banner of the Republic, for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and the bright morrow of socialism and communism! (Prolonged thunderous applause.)

Long live the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the glorious fatherland of the Korean people!

(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause, Manse and cheers.)



# Speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung,

## General Secretary of C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., Delivered at Banquet In Honour of 20th Anniversary of Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Dear comrades!  
Esteemed foreign friends!

Today our people are celebrating the significant 20th anniversary of the founding of their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with great joy and high pride.

On this festive national holiday, I warmly congratulate you and the entire Korean people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

I also extend the greatest honour to all our revolutionary martyrs who laid down their precious lives for the freedom and liberation of our people and in defence of the independence of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains, and pay high tribute to their bereaved families.

Comrades and friends!

Twenty years have already passed since the founding of our Republic. Twenty years is not so long a period in the history of a country.

During this period, however, our Republic has traversed an arduous yet glorious path of struggle and made really great achievements in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work under the leadership of the Workers' Party. Radical changes have taken place in all spheres of life in the country, and nature, society and people have likewise changed their looks beyond recognition.

Through the past 20 years of struggle for revolution and construction, our people established an advanced, socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, under which all people can enjoy a free, happy life and laid the solid foundations of an independent national economy capable of managing well all the economic life of the

country with their own efforts.

Our people have built up our revolutionary base as firm as a rock by strengthening the political, economic and military might of the Republic.

The present situation in our country is very good. Our Republic prospers and develops every day as a strong socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence, and its international position rises steadily.

The entire people are firmly united with one ideology and one will around the Party and the Government of the Republic and the whole country is wrapped in a harmonious, cheerful and lively atmosphere.

Our struggle in the bosom of the ever-thriving socialist fatherland has become very worthwhile and our life is permeated with revolutionary enthusiasm and revolutionary optimism.

Our people under the leadership of the Workers' Party are continuing to dash ahead dynamically in the spirit of Chollima for the further prosperity and development of the Republic, for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, with a firmer confidence and a brighter prospect.

We have entered the last stage of charge in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction. Already this year we will capture the heights of the Seven-Year Plan in a number of industrial branches.

We should not rest on our laurels but continue to wage a tense struggle for fresh victory, thereby scaling triumphantly all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan next year.

When the Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled

our country will become a rich and powerful socialist industrial state and our people's livelihood will become more bountiful and cultured.

The growth of the might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea invigorates and encourages the South Korean people and gives a telling blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Looking up at our Republic as the bastion of national unification and immensely inspired by its prosperity and development, the people in the southern half are fighting heroically against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys for freedom, liberation and the country's unification.

I extend, in the name of our Party, the Government of the Republic and the entire people in the northern half, warm encouragement to the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are waging a valiant battle in various parts of South Korea in defiance of the enemy's brutal suppression and terrorism.

Despite the frenzied endeavours on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the colonial rule in South Korea today is undergoing a serious crisis and the revolutionary spirit of the people is running higher.

No force can ever block the road ahead of the entire North and South Korean people who have risen as one for the liberation of the nation and the unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Korea will eventually be frustrated and the unification of our fatherland will be realized definitely.

Looking up at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as beacon of their true happiness and hopes, the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens have now come to claim their rights as citizens of a full-fledged independent state.

I offer my congratulations and greetings to our compatriots in Japan and all the Korean citizens abroad who are fighting for their democratic national rights and the unification of the fatherland.

Comrades and friends!

Many foreign comrades and friends have come to visit our country on this occasion, thereby giving a great pleasure to our people and making our festivity more joyful.

This will be greatly conducive to cementing friendship and unity between us.

In the name of our Government and people, I extend warm thanks to our distingui-

shed foreign guests once again.

Our people are receiving you as their close friends and welcoming you warmly.

This is vivid manifestation of our people's friendship and solidarity with the peoples waging a common struggle against imperialism, for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard it as their sacred internationalist duty to strengthen unity with the international revolutionary forces and render active support and encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples all over the world.

We strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' barbarous aggressive war in Viet Nam and resolutely support the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for national salvation against U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people will, in future too, continue to exert every effort to safeguard the class alliance of the socialist countries and the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our people will always stand firm by peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for freedom and national independence under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, continue to give active support to their national-liberation struggle and make consistent efforts to consolidate militant solidarity with them.

We also express firm solidarity with the working classes and labouring people in the capitalist countries fighting against oppression and exploitation by capital and for their vital rights, democratic freedom and socialism, and warmly support their struggle.

The forces of imperialist aggression and reaction led by U.S. imperialism will not escape ruin and the revolutionary struggle of the people will surely attain final victory.

Greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, may I propose a toast to the eternal prosperity of our fatherland and a happier future of our nation, to a new victory in our people's struggle for socialist construction and the unification of the fatherland, to Marxism-Leninism and the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp, to the health of the guests from the fraternal socialist countries and many other countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America who are here to join us in celebrating our holiday, and to the health of all comrades present here.





Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, answer the enthusiastic cheers of the attendants of the Pyongyang city mass rally held in welcome of the Tanzanian President

## Demonstration of Ties of Friendship and Militant Solidarity between the Korean and Tanzanian Peoples

Julius K. Nyerere, President of United Republic of Tanzania, Pays State Visit to D.P.R.K. at Invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for four days from June 22 at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and

Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and left for home by special plane on June 25.

### ARRIVAL OF HONOURED GUESTS, WARM WELCOME

On June 22 Pyongyang, the

capital of revolution, was festively decorated to greet President Julius K. Nyerere, the friendship envoy of the Tanzanian people.

The airport was packed with several thousand welcomers

who turned out in their holiday best from early morning carrying national flags of the two countries and bouquets.

Respectfully put up at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of President Julius K. Nyerere, the outstanding Leader of the Tanzanian people and in the clear mid-air the letters reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live President Nyerere!" were hanging from big balloons.

The national flags of the two countries were fluttering on the flagstuffs.

The welcoming crowd were carrying placards reading "Warm welcome to His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Tanzanian peoples!" They waited for the arrival of the honoured guests singing and dancing.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and his wife were present at the airport.

Also present at the airport were Choi Yong Kun, President

of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, and his wife; Kim Il, First Vice-Premier; Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and his wife; Li Ju Yon, Vice-Premier; General Oh Jin Wu, Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army; and Baek Nam Wun, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and other personages.

Also on hand at the airport were diplomatic envoys from various countries in Korea.

At one p.m., when the plane carrying the distinguished guests of Tanzania escorted by a formation of pursuit planes of the air force of the Korean People's Army appeared the welcoming crowd sent up rousing cheers all at once.

Premier Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with President Nyerere amid deafening cheers.

President Nyerere was accompanied by his wife; L. N. Sijaona, Minister of State, Second Vice-President's Office; I. M. Munanka, Minister of State, President's Office; C.Y. Mgonja, Minister of State, Foreign Affairs, and his wife; P.E. Mwaluko, Tanzanian Ambassador to China, and his wife; Issa H. Mpoto, Regional Chairman, Ryvuma Region of the Tang-

anyika African National Union; J.A. Namata, Regional Commissioner, Mwanza Region, and his wife; Juma Almasi, National Executive Committee Member of the Afro-Shirazi Party; Ahmed Mahmud, Member of the Zanzibarian Revolutionary Council; Paul Sozigwa, Press Secretary of the President; Brigadier M.S.H. Sarakikya of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces; M.N.E. Shaidi, Inspector General of Police; and other suite members.

Lovely little girls ran forward and presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the honoured guests.

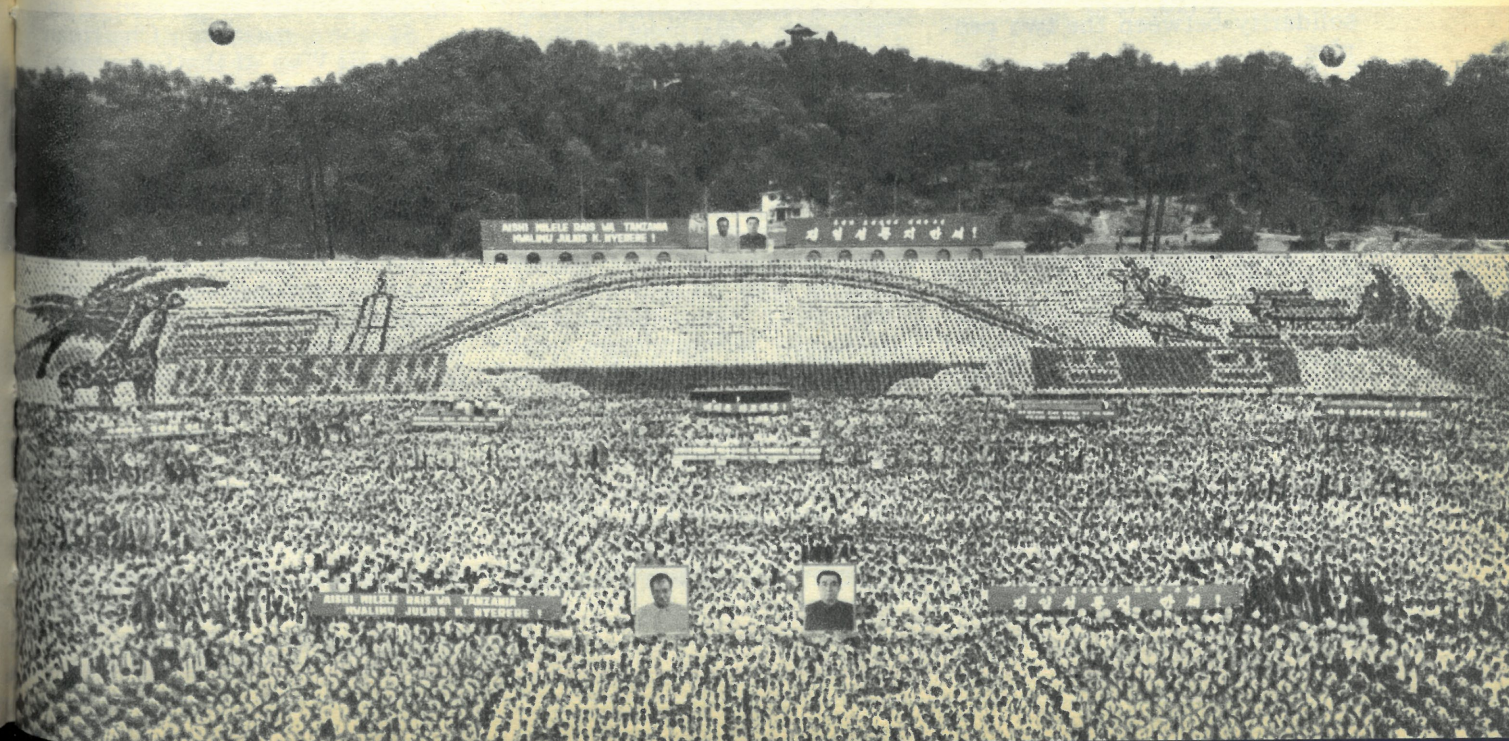
Soon a grand ceremony for welcoming President Julius K. Nyerere took place at the airport.

The national anthem of Tanzania and the patriotic song of our country were played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

President Julius K. Nyerere, together with Premier Kim Il Sung and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. Choi Yong Kun, reviewed the guards of honour of three services.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Julius K. Nyerere made speeches which were in-

Attendants of the mass rally in welcome of President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania





interrupted many times by the thunderous applause and enthusiastic cheers of the crowd.

After the ceremony Premier Kim Il Sung and President Julius K. Nyerere headed for the city amid the warm cheers of the huge crowd.

More than 200,000 working people in the city lined the long route and gave warm welcome to the honoured guests.

Portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and President Julius K. Nyerere, the outstanding Leader of the Tanzanian people and a close friend of our people, were put up respectfully at many places of the festively bedecked city.

The long motorcade headed by the open car carrying President Nyerere along with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun and the open car carrying the wife of President Julius K. Nyerere together with the wife of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the wife of President Choi Yong Kun wove slowly along the route which was spanned with tens of thousands of rainbow-coloured tapes that looked like beautiful silk and which confetti snowed on. Put up along the route were panels and welcome towers symbolizing the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

The route was also decorated with placards and posters reading: "Let's intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" "Long live the solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples!" "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea at once!" and "Friendship," "Solidarity" and "Welcome" in letters of the two countries. Floating in the sky were beautiful rainbow-coloured balloons.

The motorcade was stopped time and again by the lovely girls, women labour innovators, Chollima riders and girl students who rushed out to present

bouquets and by the warm welcome of the crowd.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Nyerere, smiling all over their faces, returned the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd each time.

#### COURTESY AND RETURN CALLS

President Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, paid a courtesy call on Premier Kim Il Sung on June 22.

Premier Kim Il Sung made a return call on President Julius K. Nyerere on June 23.

On the occasions Premier Kim Il Sung had friendly talks with President Nyerere.

#### TALKS

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, had talks on June 23.

At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of friendship the problems on the further development of relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and the issues of mutual interest were discussed.

A complete agreement was reached on the matter discussed.

#### MASS MEETING

On June 23 a grand Pyongyang city mass meeting in honour of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere was held at the Moranbong Stadium with the participation of more than 100,000 people.

Seen in the spacious meeting place were many posters and placards reading the militant slogans "Let us embody more thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity!" and "Long live the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance!" reflecting the independent and revolutionary stand of our people who are waging a vigorous struggle for thorough imple-

mentation of the great idea of *Juche* of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the lines and policies of our Party, its embodiment.

Also seen there were many other placards bearing the slogans "Support to the just struggle of the Tanzanian people!" and "Support to the Arusha Declaration!" and panels showing the world revolutionary people beating in firm unity the imperialists and colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism. This showed the militant spirit of this meeting replete with the idea of friendship and unity.

Amid the playing of the welcome music, Premier Kim Il Sung and his wife and Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and his wife appeared on the rostrum.

The meeting place shook with enthusiastic cheers and applause.

Government leaders of our country and high-ranking cadres and distinguished guests from Tanzania also mounted the rostrum.

Also invited to the meeting were diplomatic representatives of various countries in our country.

As soon as First Vice-Chairman Li Bong Gyom of the Pyongyang City People's Committee declared the meeting open, the national anthem of Tanzania and the patriotic song of our country were struck up.

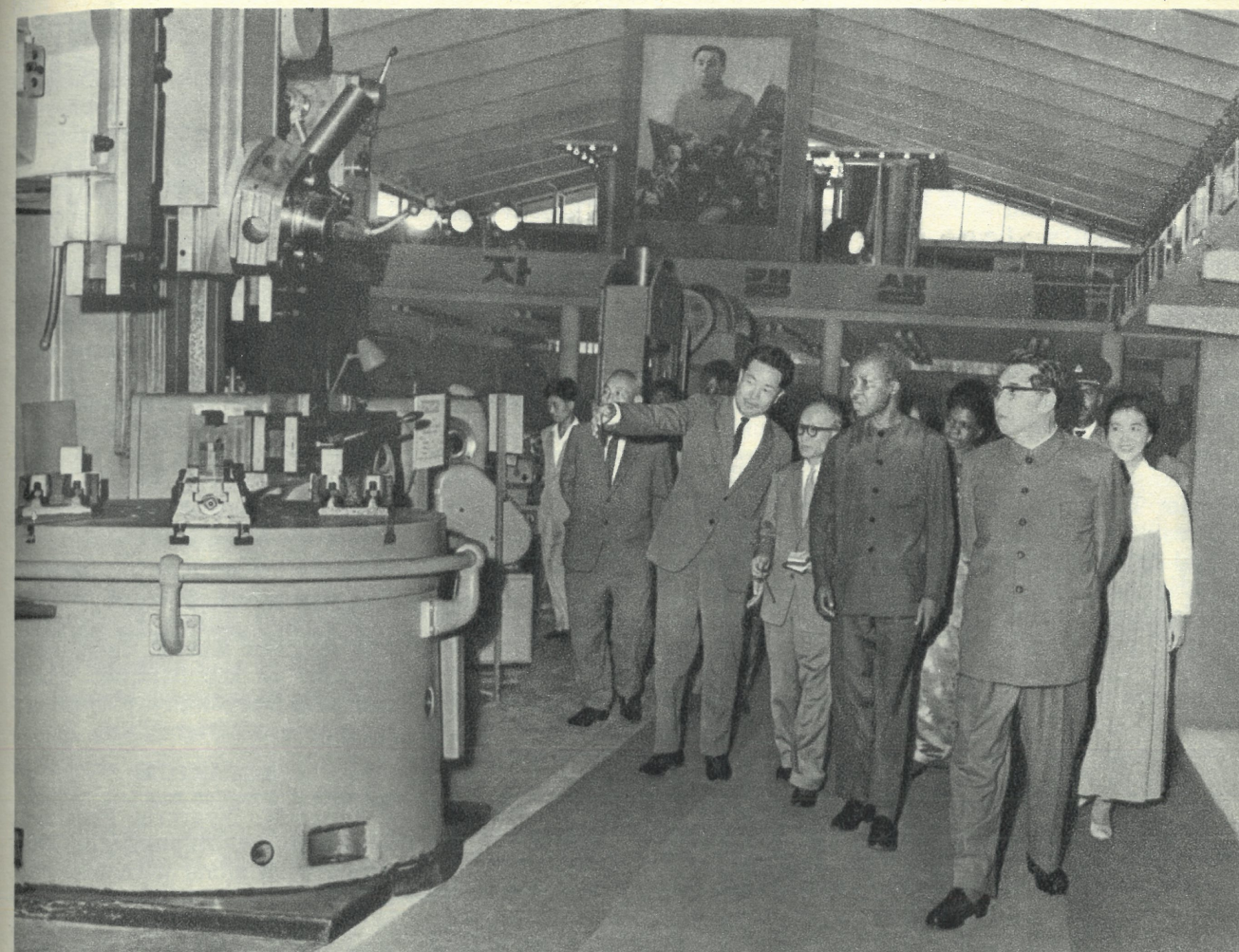
At the meeting Chairman Kang Hi Won of the Pyongyang City People's Committee made a welcome speech.

Then amid thunderous applause and warm cheers of the attendants, President Julius K. Nyerere made a speech.

When President Julius K. Nyerere finished his speech, Premier Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with him.

At that moment the meeting place shook with rousing cheers.

Then in the name of the meeting Chairman Kang Hi Won presented to President Julius K. Nyerere a congratulatory flag on which were em-



President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania visits the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung

broidered the national flags of our country and Tanzania and the letters "Long live the friendship and unity of the Korean and Tanzanian peoples!"

Appearing on the background during the meeting were a rainbow bridge of friendship linking Pyongyang, the capital of Chollima Korea, with Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, a scene in which the Korean and Tanzanian peoples march ahead in firm unity and a scene in which the blood-stained Stars and Stripes of the U.S. imperialists, the most heinous enemy of mankind, who have been exploiting and oppressing the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for centuries is torn to pieces thanks to the concerted struggle of the peoples of these continents.

Also appeared in succession

on the background were the letters of two countries "U.S. imperialism, get out of South Korea at once!" "Support to the Arusha Declaration!" and "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!"

The meeting closed with the playing of the patriotic song of our country and the national anthem of Tanzania.

Though the meeting was over, the attendants extended warm greetings to the guests, waving hand flags and bouquets of flowers and shouting *Manse* continually.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Nyerere raised high their clasped hands to answer the warm cheers of the masses.

The mass meeting demonstrated the firm friendship and unity of the Korean and Tanzanian people formed in the struggle against imperialism

and colonialism and for the independent development of the country and the consolidation of national independence.

#### INSPECTION

During their stay in Korea, President Julius K. Nyerere, his wife and suite inspected the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Mangyongdae Revolution School and the factory where Kim Ho Byong works.

Premier Kim Il Sung accompanied the guests.

In the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition the guests saw with deep impression the brilliant fruition of our Party's line of building an independent national economy—the embodiment of the great



idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

After his inspection President Julius K. Nyerere made the following entry in the guests' book.

"The workers and technicians of your country have made great advance in industrialization. The Tanzanian people congratulate your workers and technicians on their great successes and hope for co-operation in this field for the development of our country. We wish you greater successes."

Accompanied by the wife of Premier Kim Il Sung, the wife of President Julius K. Nyerere visited the factory where Comrade Kang Jae Won works and the factory where Comrade Baek Ui Myong works, on June 23.

And the suite of the President paid a visit to the Kiyang Irrigation Project, the Kaesong district and Panmunjom.

Through these impressive visits the honoured guests from Tanzania saw with their own eyes the great successes the Korean people have scored under the wise guidance of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, and expressed their admiration for the revolutionary will and successes of the Korean people who are advancing, advancing, struggling and advancing upholding the instruction of the Leader.

Through the inspection of Panmunjom the guests learned clearly the malicious new war provocation scheme of the U.S. imperialist aggressors—the saboteur and obstructor of the unification of Korea, and confirmed their full support for the righteous cause of the Korean people's struggle to drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and unify the fatherland independently.

#### ART PERFORMANCES IN WELCOME OF THE GUESTS

The art performance of the Korean People's Army Ensemble was held in honour of President Julius K. Nyerere and his wife at the Grand

Theatre in Pyongyang on June 23.

Invited at the performances were President Julius K. Nyerere, his wife and the suite of the President.

When President Julius K. Nyerere and his wife accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung and his wife appeared in the box amid the welcome music the entire audience gave a warm welcome to them.

The guests expressed deep admiration for the performances which reflected the struggle and life of the men and officers of the Korean People's Army who have strengthened and developed into a cadre army and into an invincible modernized revolutionary armed force, each being a match for a hundred, as a result of the thorough implementation of our Party's line of converting the whole army into an army of cadre and of modernizing it.

When the performance was over, President Julius K. Nyerere and his wife, together with Premier Kim Il Sung and his wife and President Choi Yong Kun and his wife, mounted the stage to convey a basket of flowers to artists of the Korean People's Army Ensemble and congratulated them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

On June 24, the Tanzanian President and his wife saw the combined art performance of the children and pupils in Pyongyang during their inspection of the Students' and Children's Palace.

#### BANQUET

Premier Kim Il Sung and his wife gave a grand banquet on June 22 in welcome of President Julius K. Nyerere and his wife paying a state visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were President Julius K. Nyerere, his wife and the suite of the President. Present on the occasion were also Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and his wife

and Government leaders and high-ranking cadres of our country.

Also invited to the banquet were the diplomatic representatives of various countries in Korea.

When President Julius K. Nyerere and his wife accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung and his wife appeared in the banquet hall amid the welcome music, the entire attendants rose up and warmly welcomed the honoured guests with thunderous applause.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Julius K. Nyerere made speeches at the banquet.

On June 24 a banquet was given by President Julius K. Nyerere who was on a state visit to Korea and his wife.

President Julius K. Nyerere and Premier Kim Il Sung made speeches at the banquet which proceeded throughout in an atmosphere of friendship.

#### DEPARTURE

Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, who, along with his wife, paid a state visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, completed successfully his itinerary and left our country for home by special plane on June 25. The guests accompanying the President also left.

The airport was decorated in farewell attire. A grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport.

Premier Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with President Julius K. Nyerere with a feeling of farewell.

Thousands of people gave a hearty send-off to the friendship mission of the Tanzanian people—the friends from Africa fighting together with them on the one road of struggle against imperialism and colonialism—on their way home carrying the warm feelings of friendship and unity with the Korean people, and wished them a safe journey.

# Historical Root of the Workers' Party of Korea That Grew in the Period of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

JANG YONG SON

Today we are marking with significance the 23rd birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea—the guiding force of our people and the general staff of our revolution.

The Workers' Party of Korea—the vanguard and organized force of the entire working people including the working class of our country—was founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, on October 10, 1945, twenty three years ago.

Under the pre-eminent leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea has since its inception traversed the glorious path of struggle for freedom and happiness of the Korean people, for unification and independence of the fatherland, and for the nationwide triumph of our revolution.

Our Party, guided by the Leader's great revolutionary idea run through with the idea of *Juche*, has consistently applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism creatively in leading revolution and construction holding fast to the stand of *Juche*. By so doing, our Party has set forth a correct line and courses of struggle at each stage of revolution, and proficiently organized and mobilized the popular masses to their implementation.

Our Party carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and established the revolutionary, democratic base in a short span of time. It won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, gained brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction after the war.

Our Party was tempered in the flames of struggle against class enemies within and without and opportunism of all hues in the communist movement. It has become a seasoned Marxist-Leninist Party with great achievements and rich experiences gained through arduous practical struggle for revolution and

construction.

With its wise leadership, its great exploits in the service of the people, its boundless devotion and loyalty to the Korean revolution and people and to the international communist movement and the development of the world revolution, and its uncompromising struggle against enemies, the Workers' Party of Korea has obtained the absolute support and trust of the Korean people.

Today the entire Korean people entrust their destinies entirely to the Party and the respected and beloved Leader and are marching vigorously with the speed of Chollima along the course indicated by him for prosperity and progress of the fatherland and for the final triumph of the revolution.

It entirely owes to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution, the founder and Leader of our Party, and to the glorious revolutionary traditions which were built up in the thick of 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle and in which it is deeply rooted, that the Workers' Party of Korea has grown into such a powerful, ever-victorious Party in so short a span of time and led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory.

What is particularly important in the shining revolutionary traditions built up in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle which marked an epochal turning-point in the national liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country, is the fact that organizational and ideological preparations were fully made for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist party and the subjective forces of our revolution was formed.

It is an imperative task for the working class to found a party, the general staff of revolution, for the victory of their revolutionary struggle. So, Comrade Kim Il Sung presented it as the urgent task to found a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.



In Korea the communist movement originated at the time when the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people was in high tide and the working class was appearing on the scene of struggle.

The communist movement of that time, however, lacked correct Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics as it was not led by a prominent leader of revolution. And it had to traverse the tortuous course.

The Korean Communist Party that was founded in 1925 failed to achieve the unity of the ranks of the communist movement and secure the popular footing because of the splitting manoeuvrings of factionalists that occupied leading posts in the Party. Due to the splitting manoeuvrings of factionalists coupled with harsh suppression by the Japanese imperialists, the Korean Communist Party ceased to exist as an organized force after three years and the communist movement in Korea had many obstacles and difficulties to surmount in its way.

Such situation created within the ranks of the communist movement and the upsurge of revolutionary situation keenly demanded the appearance of a prominent leader of revolution who was able to put forth clear-cut ways and means for the founding of a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party, a correct revolutionary line, strategy and tactics and scientific courses of struggle.

It is at this juncture that Comrade Kim Il Sung who had entered upon the road of revolutionary struggle at his early age and armed himself firmly with Marxist-Leninist theory, stood in the van of the revolution taking the destiny of the revolution and the nation upon himself. From that time on, the Korean people fought the enemy, rallied closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking up to him as their great Leader.

Even in the arduous days when the Japanese imperialists resorted to harsh suppression and opportunists and factionalists manoeuvred in their own interests, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, explored victoriously the path for the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to follow and brilliantly solved the difficult and complicated problems such as preparations for the founding of the Party and the building of the revolutionary force.

In the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth, on the basis of a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the prevailing situation, an original line of waging a struggle for founding the party in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the mo-

vement for an anti-Japanese united national front. Comrade Kim Il Sung once taught as follows:

"In order to accomplish our great task for the liberation and independence of the fatherland, we must have a Marxist-Leninist party. Our revolutionary struggle does not end with the attainment of liberation and independence of the fatherland. It is our consistent assertion that our country must be a socialist one in the future... How can we accomplish this far-reaching task without the general staff of revolution?"

"The party—it is the guiding star for all our victories. Founding a Marxist-Leninist party, therefore, is the most urgent and fundamental task assigned to us Korean Communists. But we do not mean that the party should be founded right now under the present circumstances as some of the factionalists maintain. If we think it possible to found the party right now before preparation are made and the revolutionary forces accumulated for this purpose, it is nothing but an idle dream of attempting to build a castle in the air. We must, therefore, lay step by step the organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of the party most carefully and most energetically."

Such a basic line of founding the party as mentioned above took more concrete form at the Nanhutou Meeting and the Tungkiang Meeting later.

In accordance with his line of thoroughly making organizational and ideological preparation for founding a Marxist-Leninist party, the struggle for founding the party was strenuously carried on in the whole course of the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the movement for an anti-Japanese united national front.

For the founding of a powerful Marxist-Leninist party it was necessary to form a solid organizational frame by rearing true communist revolutionaries, realize the ideological unity among the ranks of communists in conformity with the Marxist-Leninist line and strategy and tactics on the Korean revolution and build up a firm mass foundations.

The most important thing in the organizational and ideological preparation for the founding of the party was to form a leading core capable of organizing and building up the party.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

"...If we form a solid leading core, we will be able to found the party in the future with the core as the frame work and bring together masses around it. The

communist leading core tempered and tested in struggle will not only lead the Korean revolution to victory unyielding to any difficulties, but also it will overcome all sorts of Right and "Left" opportunism and factionalism and become a reliable footstall in founding the party..."

In the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung did everything in his power to steadily reinforce the guerilla army, the main force of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, with best sons and daughters of our people including workers and peasants, to train them through battles and education in Marxism-Leninism into ardent communist revolutionaries firmly equipped with revolutionary world outlook.

At the same time, he drew patriotic masses in various revolutionary organizations including the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded by himself as the first anti-Japanese united national front organization, did systematically the work of enlisting the progressive elements of them in the guerilla army and communist organizations to rear them into revolutionary fighters.

Thus there emerged many communists who were steeled and tested in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, were boundlessly faithful to the revolution and the Leader, prepared to fight out for the ultimate victory of the revolution against any adversity, and who were able to proficiently organize and mobilize the masses.

That was the basic guarantee for the successful solution of the general problem on building the organizational and ideological basis for founding the party.

It was the first and foremost task to ensure the unity of ideology and action in rallying the ranks of communists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...In founding the party it is also very important to relentlessly fight factionalism, opportunism and other mixed ideas found in the communist ranks and to defend the organizational and ideological purity of revolutionary ranks. Especially we should never forget the bitter lesson that factionalists among the Korean Communists once exerted very much harmful influence on the Korean communist movement by their factional strives... Therefore, we must unfold an uncompromising battle with those factionalists so that no faction, nor hostile idea may set foot within the Party organizations or revolutionary ranks..."

Basing themselves upon this teaching, the Korean Communists waged a fierce struggle against factionalism overcoming all kinds of Rightist and "Left-

ist" deviations in the revolutionary struggle and realized a firm ideological and organizational unity in the ranks of Communists. And they marched forward confidently along the victorious path indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, rallying themselves firmly around him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the specific condition of our country and drew the scientific line and strategy and tactics on the Korean revolution, and thereby ensured the unity of ideology and will in the communist ranks.

Firmly based on the stand of *Juche* that the master of the Korean revolution is the Korean Communists and Korean people, and that the Korean revolution should be carried out by their efforts, Comrade Kim Il Sung set up correct revolutionary lines by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the actual situation in our country, and solved all problems arising in the revolution from the standpoint of *Juche* and in an independent way.

As a result, Marxism-Leninism was integrated with the Korean revolution for the first time in the revolutionary history of our country, and the Korean revolution was guided by the correct Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics, and the independent stand and the revolutionary principle of self-reliance were firmly established in the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the socio-economic situation and the relations among classes, gave a correct definition to the character, task, motive force and target of the Korean revolution, and clarified tasks and their solution at the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

They were fully embodied in the 10-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which was drawn up by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The 10-point Programme of the A.R.F. which reflected requirements of an immediate programme of a Marxist-Leninist party at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution by setting forth before the Korean revolution for the first time the clear aims of struggle and means for attaining them served as the ideological and theoretical basis to Communists for the unity of ideology and action based on the revolutionary ideas and line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and as the militant banner of our people in the anti-Japanese struggles. It also dealt a decisive blow at factionalists and opportunists who were manoeuvring to split the ranks of the communist movement, and became a powerful weapon for the



successful battle against factionalists and opportunists.

In progress of the struggle for implementing the revolutionary line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a firm ideological system was established, under which Communists conducted uncompromising battles against all unhealthy ideas incompatible with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, united themselves in one idea and will around Comrade Kim Il Sung under any difficult circumstances and conditions and went through fire and water to carry through the line and policies put forth by him unconditionally.

Thus, the ranks of Communists were united ideologically and organizationally on the basis of the only revolutionary line, and grew up into invincible revolutionary ranks bound by boundless loyalty to the revolution and the Leader, noble communist faith and warm revolutionary comradeship.

In view of the lesson of the communist movement in Korea in the 1920's, it was very important to firmly lay the mass basis for the founding of the party. The party to be founded had to be deeply rooted in the broad masses including the working class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung worked energetically from the beginning of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to build the mass basis of the communist movement and bring together the revolutionary masses around Communists.

The Communists under his leadership carried through the class line and the mass line under the slogan: "As fish cannot live without water, so guerillas cannot live without people." They went deep into the masses and united all patriotic forces around the anti-Japanese guerillas strengthening the kinship relation with people in every way.

Through the struggle for laying the mass basis for the founding of a revolutionary party, the leadership of the working class was firmly established and the worker-peasant alliance consolidated in the Korean revolutionary movement. And the united national front movement was vigorously unfolded to bring together the broad anti-Japanese forces, thus the mass basis for the founding of the party was solidified.

Through the strenuous struggle for implementing the line of Comrade Kim Il Sung for founding a party, many true communist fighters were reared, the ideological and organizational unity of the communist ranks based on the unitary revolutionary line of the Leader was firmly achieved and a firm mass basis for founding the party was created.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out as follows:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle, having overcome the fundamental weaknesses that were found in the early years of the communist movement in Korea, laid the organizational and ideological basis for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist party and established the most glorious revolutionary tradition of our people. True communist revolutionaries grew up and a firm unity of the revolutionary ranks was achieved in the ordeals of the arduous guerilla warfare. It was not until the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that Marxism-Leninism was integrated with the realities of our country and the communist movement with the revolutionary struggle of our people for national liberation and social emancipation."

After the liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung brilliantly accomplished the historical cause of founding a Marxist-Leninist party on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations made in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in the way relying on the elevated revolutionary enthusiasm and active support of the working people including the working class.

It was a valuable fruit of Comrade Kim Il Sung's prolonged struggle and effort for the founding of a revolutionary party of the working class. It marked a historical turning point in the development of the communist movement of our country and the Korean revolution as a whole.

Since then the working class and the working people of Korea have had a mighty vanguard detachment in their revolutionary struggle—the Marxist-Leninist general staff, under the leadership of which they have struck out the road of revolution successfully.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea as the seasoned general staff of the revolution is confidently leading our people to the final victory of the Korean revolution under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

Firmly equipped with the unitary ideology of the Party, rallied around the Party closely as never before, determined to defend the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung with their lives, and knowing no other ideas than the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, the Korean people are vigorously marching forward only along the road indicated by the Leader.

# Technical Revolution Is Afoot in the Ryongdok Co-operative Farm

KANG DU CHON

In the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, said:

"The technical revolution in the rural areas constitutes an important revolutionary task; it is directed at developing the agricultural productive forces to a high level, making the life of peasants abundant and freeing them from arduous labour, by equipping agriculture with modern machinery and technology and by extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science."

The task of the technical revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is being carried out splendidly in all co-operative farms of our country under the great concern of the Party and the Leader. And the Ryongdok Co-operative Farm in Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, some 50 kilometres away northwest of Pyongyang, is no exception.

In this farm modern farm houses built at state expense stand in rows, lorries and tractors ply busily on the co-op fields and joyous songs ring out of loud speakers.

For the cultural life of the co-op farmers there are ample facilities; kindergarten, middle school, clinic, bath-house, barber shop, store, etc.

Besides farming, the co-op farm is engaged in stock breeding, pomiculture, sericulture, etc. Thanks to

the promotion of the technical revolution, the co-op farm has overfulfilled its plan every year on all indices.

A solid material and technical foundations of the farm have been laid in the course of vigorously pushing forward the technical revolution, as taught by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his several on-the-spot guidances and in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The paternal Leader, though he was busy with state affairs taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, came to the co-op farm on four occasions and taught in detail how to develop the farm and the ways and means of the improvement of the livelihood of its farmers. Besides, to relieve the farmers from arduous labour he sent lorries and tractors to the farm and personally worked out solutions for knotty problems for the farm. Not only that. For the promotion of irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization in the farm he saw to it that the government gave a great deal of material assistance to the farm on many occasions as he does for all other co-op farms in the country.

That is why all the co-op farmers are working with might and main to live up to the Leader's great solicitude bearing deep in mind his

teachings and feeling a great pride and honour in living at the Ryongdok village basked in his personal care.

Whenever the Ryongdok villagers look back upon the past full of creation and joy, they always recall the day when living water found its way to their village along 100-odd ri long water way of the newly completed Pyongnam irrigation project, one of the biggest of its kind in our country built under the great concern of the Party and the Government. That day they turned out on the banks of the irrigation channel and heartily thanked the Party and the Leader who gratified their age-old desire, dancing for joy beside themselves. There is a good reason for it. For long years they had suffered the shortage of water in farming season every year.

From that time on they were doing farming, free from anxiety about water.

But the farmers did not rest content with it. They undertook on their own the medium- and small-scale irrigation projects to ramify the irrigation water ways all over the co-op fields.

They carried on the projects displaying the same high spirit they had shown in the Pyongnam irrigation project. In a single day more than 10,000 cubic metres of earth was removed for the construction of a branch waterway from the Baek-



am pumping station. The work was formerly estimated to take more than ten days.

They made a surveyor's level by themselves and reclaimed paddy-fields, while laying waterways.

As a result, the area of paddies increased two times in a few years and water ways were extended to the hillside plots and the terraced orchard on the slopes of mountain.

The co-op farmers continued to consolidate the successes scored in the irrigation and improved the things yet to be desired, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country": "Our task ahead is to consolidate and further expand the successes already achieved in irrigation so that bumper crops may always be reaped in spite of drought and flood, even when they are severe." Meanwhile, they pushed ahead with draining work

to protect crops from being damaged by flood in rainy season. The work progressed at a rapid tempo; each co-op farmer did the work of two or three men in building pumping stations for drainage, in mixing concrete, digging ditches, and reinforcing embankment.

Workers and office employees of organs and enterprises in the county including the irrigation control office and students came to the farm to aid the farmers in the projects. As a result, three big pumping machines were installed for prompt drainage of the water collected in rainy season, and more than 50 concrete structures were newly built and ditches were laid for complete drainage of the water in depressions. Meanwhile, river banks were further reinforced and river-bed was dredged. All these work made it possible to completely protect more than 30 *jongbo* of paddyfields from being

damaged by standing water.

In the past farmers there broke their backs to draw up water as they did farming relying on rain.

Today things are different. The fields are drained or watered whenever occasion needs by the drainage and irrigation system consisted of three big pumping stations and many structures and the farmers reap stable bumper harvest every year.

Along with irrigation, mechanization has made brisk headway.

Comrade Premier had given much thought to freeing our peasants from exploitation and oppression and relieving them from arduous labour once and for all; and already in the difficult days of the severe Fatherland Liberation War he mapped out the plan to build automobile and tractor factories and took measures to make tractors and other modern farm machines in large numbers by our own efforts and with our own technique.

As a result, 20 tractors and two trucks are allotted to this small farm, to do toilsome and labour-consuming work of ploughing and carrying.

And also the co-op farm installed a combined threshing machine to make the threshing work much easier. In stock raising, too, all work was mechanized, from the cutting, preparation of fodder, supply of fodder and water feeding to animals to clearance of manure.

Meanwhile, as taught by the Party and the Leader, the co-op farmers made their efforts to combine modern farm machines with medium- and small-size farm implements in their farming in conformity to the natural and geological conditions of the farm and the peculiarities in the composition of crops and system and method of cultivation.

The co-op farmers, who are well aware that the masters of the socialist countryside are none other than the peasants themselves, made power-driven hammer, boring ma-



The soil is systematically analysed at the farm for further improving soil and scientific manuring according to the soil conditions of the farm

chine, welding machine, etc., in the spirit of self-reliance of tapping what they lack and making what is in short supply and thus replenished and perfected the farm implement repair sub-workteam materially and technically. And they made every effort to make on their own medium- and small-size farm implements including furrowing machines.

In this way, they made effective use of medium- and small-size farm machines, while decisively raising the role of the up-to-date machines in farming. Now the kinds of mechanized work increased by 14 as against 1957 and the work done by machines covers 98 per cent of paddies and more than 80 per cent of dry fields. Thus all work of farming was made easy and done efficiently, and agricultural production augmented. Every peasant household has electricity and all the stationary work such as threshing, pumping, fodder-cutting, etc., was electrified.

Along with the effective use of

electric power in agricultural production the amount of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals applied increased markedly.

In recent two years application of chemical fertilizers increased two times.

The extensive introduction of various kinds of chemical fertilizers, weed-killers and insecticides has led to hastening the growth and fructification of crops and exterminating noxious insects and weeds. And also a big stride has been made in the establishment of a scientific farming system.

The co-op farm had only one agro-technician at the time of its formation. But now the number has increased to more than 20. Thanks to the system of learning while on the job, the level of general knowledge and technique of the co-op farmers has enhanced. Accordingly, experimental research work and introduction of the latest achievements of agricultural technology are car-

ried on yet more actively in the farm and it was made possible to do all work of farming—soil improvement, fertilization, seeding, etc.—on a scientific basis.

With the rapid promotion of technical revolution whose main content are irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization, and of scientific farming, the co-op farm has increased agricultural produce every year. Last year the co-op farm overfulfilled its agricultural production plan on all indices. Grain output for example, increased by 6 per cent.

As the technical revolution is stepped up and grain output increases, the share for each peasant household has swelled every year. Last year each peasant household got on an average two times as much grain as in 1957 in addition to more than four-fold cash income.

With its solid material and technical foundations the Ryongdok Co-operative Farm has gathered another bumper harvest this year, too, like all other co-op farms of the country.

Upholding the decisions of the Conference of our Party and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the co-op farm members came out as one to yield 500 kg more grain per *jongbo* this year.

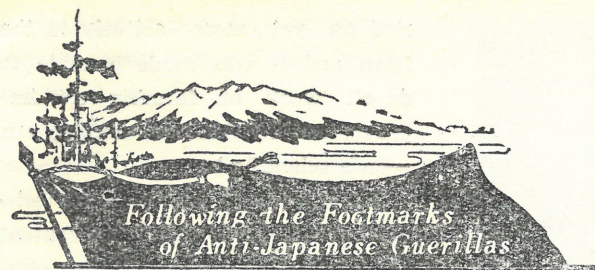
They are advancing more vigorously along the road illumined by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Watching with a happy feeling the farm's extensive fields permeated with the great solicitude of the Party and the Leader and the labour success of the co-op farmers, I felt my heart swelling with an immense pride in the socialist countryside advancing along the bright avenue blazed by the Theses under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thanks to the thorough implementation of the Party's irrigation policy, not only the lowlands but also uplands are put under irrigation. Photo: A first-stage pumping station of a co-operative farm for watering paddy and dry fields on a hillside







## Victory in the Battle on Daehongdan Field

KIM DONG SON

After seeing Samjiyon, the visitors headed for Mupo, an old camping site of the guerillas, along the road leading to Musan. Our car ran at a high speed across the Baekdu plateau 1,300 metres above the sea level. Both sides of the road were lined with big larch trees soaring high into the sky. Here and there were seen patches of blueberry groves.

Looking at the passing sceneries of the plateau through the car window we fell into a deep retrospection.

In May 1939, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units led by Comrade Kim Il Sung marched along that road in daylight in defiance of the strict cordon of the Japanese imperialist police.

I pictured in my mind the brave guerillas of the K.P.R.A. marching in fine array in daytime singing the "March of the Guerilla Army."

The Japanese imperialists had built this road called "Kapsan-Musan Guard Road" with the purpose of checking the K.P.R.A.'s advance into Korea. They also issued an emergency mobilization order and left no stone unturned to check the guerillas' sally into the homeland.

But the K.P.R.A. units marched along this road in daytime thanks to the scientific judgement and brilliant tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

By the way, we arrived at the Mupo bivouac site after traversing the Kapsan-Musan road with deep emotion.

On arriving here, Comrade

Kim Il Sung billeted the guerillas and then convened a meeting of commanding personnel at which he advanced an operational plan for advancing in the two directions of Sinsadong and Singaechok.

On that night the guerillas could hardly fall asleep because they were deeply moved at his operational plan.

They had had a sanguinary arduous march crossing steep ridges in snow and storm and fighting death-and-life battles with the enemy to open the way to the fatherland.

Through what we saw with our own eyes and heard following the road traversed by the guerillas we could acquaint ourselves with Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant tactics that struck terror into the heart of the enemy.

We left the Mupo bivouac site for Sinsadong where Comrade Kim Il Sung had made a sally personally commanding the 8th Regiment and Guard Company.

Sinsadong was 6 kilometres away from Daehongdan field. In the past it was located in a primeval forest and resided by scores of fire-field tillers and a number of woodcutters.

Most of those poor tillers and labourers were brought here by Japanese imperialism from various parts of the country to do forced labour.

Looking in and around the log-cottage used by Comrade Kim Il Sung at that time, we pictured in our mind the image of Comrade Kim Il Sung who planted the faith

in the inevitable defeat of Japanese imperialism in the hearts of people here groaning under harsh exploitation and oppression by Japanese imperialism and gave them the hope of sure independence of Korea.

The K.P.R.A. units under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, after putting the Sinsadong district under their control, carried on a political work to inspire in the people the faith in sure victory.

The people who had a chance to see and hear Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and nation's Leader whom they had been longing for so long, were besides themselves with joy and strengthened their conviction about the country's liberation.

The enemy troops which were coming in the direction of Sinsadong showed their heels on the way when they heard that Comrade Kim Il Sung was there.

This fact is enough to show that how nervously the enemy feared the brilliant, ever-victorious guerilla tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In this area the guerillas carried on a political work and art performances for the people. People came out to help guerillas. They cooked meals for guerillas and the hostess of the log-cottage where the Headquarters was quartered made soup for the commander with eatable grass she had kept in the stream.

Then, the guerilla unit led by Comrade Kim Il Sung left Sinsadong receiving a warm send off from the people and headed for the place where it was to meet with the 7th Regiment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered the guerillas to be prepared for action in anticipation of the enemy's pursuit. The 8th Regiment and the Guard Company placed machineguns in the direction of Singaechok on his order.

Meanwhile, the 7th Regiment of the K.P.R.A. had advanced in Singaechok according to the operational plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, made attacks on a timber yard, the "Blueberry Company" and the storehouse owned by a Horimoto, a wicked Japanese capitalist, and captured stooges of Japanese imperialism. The area fell into the hand of the gueril-

las. The people turned out to welcome the guerillas. The guerillas told the people about the lofty mission and aim of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and about Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people. They told in easy terms about the 10-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the content of the "Monthly March First."

Captured materials—food, cloth and so on—were distributed to the inhabitants who were ill-clad and starving.

After successfully carrying out their combat duties, the 7th Regiment headed for Kuksadang, the designated place.

It was after dawn that they got to the Daehongdan field.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung had foreseen, enemies wearing iron helmets were on the heels of the 7th Regiment. But the combatants of the 7th Regiment were unconscious of the enemy behind them, and the enemy did not find the 7th Regiment marching ahead of them either, because both sides marched in the dense forest.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking in such situation, made the 7th Regiment pass by the rendezvous and ordered the 8th Regiment and the Guard Company to fire when the enemy on the heels of the 7th Regiment came within the firing range.

In a moment, the Daehongdan field turned into a furious battlefield, where the enemies suffered a great loss.

Looking around the Daehongdan field we could guess easily that the enemies must have been thoroughly smashed like a rat in a trap, met with the volley of the 8th Regiment and the Guard Company which took a favourable position on a hillside. We were again struck by the excellent piece of tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung. At present an imitation gun is on display for visitors in the spot where a light machinegun was then placed.

We were told that Comrade Kim Il Sung had personally directed the battle at a place 20 metres behind the machinegun emplacement.

We could see bullet marks clearly on big trees though more than 30

years elapsed since then. It shows how the battle was furious then.

Meanwhile, the enemy soldiers who had barely escaped death in the battle fled in the direction of Yugok. On the way they met with their reinforcements coming to rescue. Both sides of the enemy took the other side for the Korean People's Revolutionary Army unit and exchanged firing between themselves. Such a firing took place very often in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The battle in the Daehongdan field ended in a shining victory for the K.P.R.A.

After looking around the Daehongdan field full of azaleas we came to a well. We were told that the guerillas took a rest by the well drinking from it. We drank from the same well and left the old battlefield for home. On the way we thought of the significance of the Daehongdan battle. The victory in the battle of the Musan area won by the K.P.R.A.

under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung smashed the false propaganda of the Japanese imperialists that they had "annihilated" the anti-Japanese guerillas; it dealt a heavy blow at the enemy that bragged about "invincibility." It also demonstrated before the world that the Korean people were not dead but alive, winning victories in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, the robber, and gave the faith in victory and encouragement to the Korean people who were groping in the darkness.

Our hearts were full of pride thinking that we have Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, for our Leader, and honour of being his fighters. We all renewed our determination to be more faithful to the revolution by arming ourselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung like the anti-Japanese fighters.

Working people visiting the old battlefield in the Daehongdan Plain to emulate the noble revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters. (Insert: The place where men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army put a machine gun and mowed down the Japanese imperialist aggressors)







## On the Way to Homeland

BAEK HAK RIM

This story goes many years back. But I remember it as it were but yesterday.

My memory of the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which stirred my heart so deeply and particularly the impression I got when we made a sally into the homeland and crushed the Japanese imperialists in Bochonbo under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung will live forever no matter how many years go by.

It was in the spring of 1937. Marshal Kim Il Sung was preparing for an expedition into the homeland to further intensify the guerilla struggle in a close contact with the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which had a wide network of organization in Northeast China and Korea and to inspire the Korean people with a firm conviction of liberation.

Soon, the troops of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army started up their march to the fatherland under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Our unit crossed the border of Fusung County and Linchiang County and reached Jiyangke, Changpai County, where we made combat preparation to march to Bochonbo, the soil of the fatherland.

It was May. Yet the air in the dense forest of Mt. Baekdu was so chilly that the guerillas had to build up bonfires at night. We the guards, too, made a fire nearby Marshal Kim Il Sung's tent and sat in a circle around it. The fire at first did not burn well, only emitting volumes of smoke which ran to and fro with the wind.

The "midget guerilla" Ji Bong Son drove away the smoke with his palms turning aside his face whenever it wafted in his direction, saying: "Away with the smoke! Go away, the smoke!"

His funny gesture and merry laughter caused a laughter to me, though I was listening to the con-

versations of other guerillas beside me. Unintentionally my eyes travelled to the tent in which Marshal Kim Il Sung was. I instantly stopped laughing and nudged Bong Son. Bong Son looked at the tent and shut up his mouth. Presently all the others there became silent. We turned our eyes towards the tent where Marshal Kim Il Sung was sitting by a lighted candle. We saw the shadow of Marshal Kim Il Sung moving slowly in the flicker of the candle. Marshal Kim Il Sung was forgetting to sleep working at the plan for operation in the homeland! Still fresh in my memory is his figure of that night when he worked over his plan of operation late to the small hours after giving a meticulous care to commanders and guerillas.

Presently the bonfire flared up.

Though the night far advanced, many comrades were still talking under their breath. I sat there in silence thinking of the soil of the fatherland which I had not yet set foot on.

I tried to picture in my mind a fishing village in North Hamgyong Province where my grandfather had once lived, ruminating a story I had heard before. But it was beyond my ability to imagine how vast the sea is and what kinds of fish are caught there. What I could only visualize was a hateful scene of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and landlords perpetrating intolerable heinous atrocities. A pent-up anger flamed in me which my grandfather might have experienced when he had left there for China.

Just at that time Kim Bong Sok, the chief of guards, who was poking the bonfire on my opposite side, looked at me and addressed me with a brotherly affection: "Hak Rim you have not been to Korea, have you? Then, you may feel more dear the fatherland than anybody else!" Then he gazed at me a while.

"Come! I'll tell you about my native village," said

the chief of guards. And moving his seat nearer to me, he began.

His native village was some place in South Hamgyong Province. At the back of his house stood a tall pear tree his grandfather had planted. The tree bore abundant fruits every year. The fruits were as big as man's fist. But a landlord by the name of Choe who lived 10 kilometres away from his house, bade his family not touch the fruits but pay a tribute of all of them.

Bong Sok, still a child at his innocent age, could not understand what the landlord bade it for. "Why on earth the pear tree my grandfather planted belongs to Choe?" he said to himself. He plucked fruit and ate it to his hearts' content.

Knowing it later the landlord whipped mercilessly the little Bong Sok and threatened his parents with payment of money several times as much as the actual value of fruit he had eaten.

Bringing back the memories of those days Kim Bong Sok uttered words of wrath, "I swear to wring the neck of the landlord Choe when I will set my foot on the soil of my home village!"

At his words the hearts of all the others boiled with rage.

"Certainly! We must crush all the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists. That's just what we are fighting for!" When their voices grew louder, Marshal Kim Il Sung came out of the tent. We all stood up at once. "Oh! Sit down!" He said, and sat together with us by the fire. Then he looked round our faces one by one.

"Well, let me know what sort of interesting talk you are having." He asked us.

In no time Bong Sok replied, "We have been talking about our native places."

"Oh, native place is sweet, indeed." Saying so, the Marshal stopped his words a while. He seemed to be saturated in memories of his native village. Then he ran his eyes again over us.

We would listen to Marshal Kim Il Sung with a great pleasure whenever he told us a story. At that time, too, all the comrades looked up to him with a delight. I straightened my posture and solicited him for a story about Pyongyang.

"I see, as you, Hak Rim, were born in a foreign land and came in the guerilla army at your tender age, you may not know about Pyongyang, let alone seeing it." Looking at me with such words, Marshal Kim Il Sung began to talk about Pyongyang.

Still vivid in my memory is the story which Marshal Kim Il Sung told for us at that time...

...Pyongyang is the old capital of the Kokuryo

dynasty with many historic spots and relics proving our country's fine ancient culture. These historic spots and relics are making a great contribution to the cultural treasure house of mankind. From old times inhabitants of Pyongyang fervently loved the fatherland. Every time when the hordes of Sui and Tang attacked Pyongyang the people there bravely fought to drive the enemies off. During the Imjin Patriotic War, too, the people of Pyongyang valiantly beat off the brigandish Japanese hordes. General Kim Eung So and Kye Wol Hyang, who distinguished themselves at that time, showed fine examples of bravery and patriotic constancy. It was also the people of Pyongyang who sank a U.S. pirate ship "Sherman" which intruded into the lower reaches of the Daedong river. They also rose and fought vigorously in a mass struggle against the Japanese imperialists in the March 1st Movement....

Marshal Kim Il Sung's words roused a great national pride in our hearts heightening our combat morale just on the eve of the sally into the homeland.

Then, our talk changed gradually to old stories concerning good customs and beautiful landscapes of our home villages.

Marshal Kim Il Sung listened to our talkings a while and asked the chief of guards who sat next to me: "Well, what is the most popular dish in your native place?" Bong Son, the "midget guerilla," put in giving Bong Sok no time to reply. He said: "People like the oat cake best in our native place, sir." This caused all around to burst into laughter. As it was, oat cake would take the place of glutinous rice cake in a destitute village of scorched-land tillers in those days. With a broad smile on his face, Marshal Kim Il Sung said that Raengmyon (buckwheat noodle in cold soup—Ed.) was the most popular dish among the people of Pyongyang. Then he began to talk about the beautiful scenes of Pyongyang.

...Moranbong hill of Pyongyang is shaped lovely like a peony flower. Our forebears loved the hill and turned it into a beautiful hill shrouded in flowers and verdure. And the wall-like Chongryu cliff is washed by the crystal-clear stream of the Daedong river.

Once you step on the Bubyokru pavillion which squats on the Chongryu cliff, you can command the scenery, as if seeing from above clouds. But, this very Moranbong hill has now turned site of corrupt meriment for the Japanese imperialist rascals and our people who are bled white by hard labour are denied even a rest there....

Then, Marshal Kim Il Sung told us how he, in his boyhood, had borne a grudge when his father has



been jailed by the Japanese police because of his participation in the independence movement and how his grand parents and uncle were living in his native village of Mangyongdae under unbearable oppression and humiliation by Japanese imperialism.

We, sitting around Marshal Kim Il Sung, heard attentively his words in excitement.

Just at that moment the "midget guerilla" Bong Son again begged for a story of Mangyongdae.

With a benign smile on his face, Marshal Kim Il Sung went on to speak.

"Mangyongdae is the place where I was born and grew up... As you all love your own native place, so I love Mangyongdae! Even a blade of grass and trunk of tree are imbued with the desire and faith of the inhabitants there. Young trees I planted before may have grown up now. Why one should not think over, love and hold these things dear!" Slowly getting up, he continued. His story was not of Mangyongdae but it gave us an indelible impression.

...Our Korea is famous in the world for its beautiful landscape. Once a certain foreign noble sighed: "I'll die content if once I can view the sight of Mt. Kumgang of Korea." Korea is also well known from ancient times as a civilized country of good etiquette and morality. Slightly different as it may be according to locality, Korea has verdurous land and crystal-clear water everywhere and beautiful customs and manners. This gives an unforgettable impression upon anyone who visits her for the first time. All these wonderful, valuable things are to be found at Mangyongdae, at the native places of Bong Sok and Bong Son, and at the seaside village in North Hamgyong Province where the grandfather of Hak Rim lived before. These beautiful, priceless things were all built up at the cost of the blood and sweat of our parents and brothers. Now all these are trodden underfoot and plundered mercilessly by the Japanese imperialists and their running dogs. In place of the beautiful national culture and brilliant history such unbearable ignominious things as the theories that "Korean and Japanese are the descendants of the same ancestor" and "Korea and Japan is one" are forced upon the Koreans by the Japanese imperialists. And patriots who oppose these things are massacred. What is more, the Korean youth are confronting with a danger to be dragged out by the Japanese imperialists as their cannon fodder in war. All this bespeaks that the Korean people are groaning hopelessly on the brink of death. Then, how can we see those situations in the homeland with folded arms? We, overcoming all hardships, must fight with the Japanese imperialists and liberate the fatherland without fail to relieve our

nation from the plight of the ruined people.

We have organized the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland over wide areas, sent many underground workers to the homeland, and roused many people to the anti-Japanese struggle. Now, we are going to cross the Amrok river and into the homeland to set fire to the stronghold of the Japanese imperialists. Of course, we do not think we can extirpate Japanese imperialism through a single engagement with it. But by advancing into the homeland, we may inspire our people, who are thirstily awaiting for their liberation by us, with a great conviction about victory. And defeating the Japanese imperialists, we should instil into the minds of our oppressed people a hope and confidence in the restoration of the country...

Marshal Kim Il Sung, finishing with his talking, ran his eyes over our excited faces around the bonfire. "You, look! Bong Son," he suddenly remarked, pointing to Bong Son's trousers. One spot of Bong Son's trousers was smouldering. Bong Son had been so carried away by the story of Marshal Kim Il Sung that he was unaware of a fire flake singeing his trousers.

"Oh, what a surprise!" Ji Bong Son cried out, flapping the singeing trousers.

"You should be more vigilant," said Marshal Kim Il Sung turning his smiling face towards Bong Son.

His words at once called our attention to a discipline of the guerillas which stipulated that they should be always attentive of their clothings while beside a bonfire.

We sat late in the night listening to Marshal Kim Il Sung. When the night far advanced, Marshal Kim Il Sung rose to leave there. Before he left he ran his eyes over us once more. And we all were on our feet. The sky was strewn with twinkling stars.

With hearts throbbing for the emotion prompted by the march to the fatherland, we all looked up at the southern sky, the sky of Korea, for a while.

A few days later we arrived at Bochonbo, the longed soil of the fatherland, and raised before the whole world the victorious war cries there.

Cries of "manse" (hurrah) that shook the streets of Bochonbo on the day and many people who gathered around Marshal Kim Il Sung, their faces beaming with emotion; the guerillas who filled their hands with the soil of the fatherland and rubbed their cheeks with it, and carried it in their knapsacks when they left there—all those things cause my heart to beat high even today whenever I recall them.

## Idea of JUCHE Is Corner Stone in Development of Science and Technique in Our Country

The idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea is the most correct Marxist-Leninist guiding idea for the successful accomplishment of our revolution and construction and constitutes an invariable guiding principle in all the policies and activities of the Government of the Republic.

By embodying splendidly the idea of *Juche* of the Party in all fields in the past period, the Government of the Republic have consolidated the political independence of the country, made foundation of the independent national economy firmer to ensure complete unification and independence and prosperity of our nation, and built up our own defence capability like an impregnable fortress so as to defend reliably the security of the fatherland and socialist gains.

This signifies the brilliant embodiment of the great revolutionary idea of respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It shows that only by firmly establishing *Juche*, can we oppose flunkeyism towards great powers and dogmatism, creatively apply universal truths of Marxism and Leninism and experiences of other countries to the historic conditions of one's country and national peculiarities, give up the idea of depending on others and elevate the spirit of self-reliance so as to solve independently one's own problems with responsibility, and thus can each country successfully carry out its revolutionary cause and construction work.

Referring to the necessity of not only embodying more excellently the idea of *Juche* in political, economic and military fields but taking it as the corner stone in the development of science and technique in the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung,

the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"The fundamental question in scientific research work is to keep developing science and technology in such a direction as required by our Party and our revolution, steadfastly maintaining the position of *Juche*. Only when *Juche* is established firmly in scientific research work, is it possible to bring the creativeness and talents of scientists into full play to accelerate the advancement of science and technology and develop our economy faster by relying upon the resources of our country and our own techniques."

To maintain steadfastly the position of *Juche* in advancing science and technology means to solve the pressing problems of science and technology mainly by one's own strength.

Masters of science and technology in our country are our scientists, technicians and working masses and the advancement of science and technology in our country depends, above all, on our own strength and talents.

If we do not try to solve independently the problems arising before science and technology on our own strength, independent thinking and creativeness are paralysed, and we would slide into flunkeyism towards big powers and dogmatism, and, in the end, it would check the development of science and technology in the country and might bring a great loss to revolution and construction.

The more steadfastly scientists and technicians maintain the position of *Juche*, the more fully they exhibit their initiative and talents and the problems of developing industry with domestic raw materials, finding out the sources of raw materials the country is short of, making substitutes for raw materials which are not found in our country and freeing the working people from

arduous work at an early date by stepping up the technical revolution in conformity to the actual situation in our country, can be solved successfully.

Accomplishment of the overall technical revolution, the most central task in socialist economic construction in our country at the present stage, urgently demands the epochal development of science and technology.

Only when a great upsurge is made in this field by continuously waging a struggle to conquer the fortress of science, we can fully ensure the current technical reconstruction work in all fields of the national economy.

The immediate tasks confronting the scientists and technicians are to find solutions to the pressing scientific and technical problems of utilizing the existing economic foundations to the fullest extent from the firm standpoint of *Juche*, and at the same time, to constantly explore new domains of science and technology in the light of the prospective task of the development of the national economy.

In this, it is important to develop chemistry, biology, agricultural science, forestry, oceanography, etc., in order to speedily develop technology, especially mechanical engineering and electronics, to tap and use effectively the natural resources of our country, conquer nature successfully and further develop military science in order to build defence capability of the country like an impregnable fortress.

Only when these tasks are tackled successfully, the working people can be freed from arduous labour, the development of the productive forces promoted and the foundation of the independent national economy strengthened, the people can have greater national pride and, flunkey-



# Correctness and Great Vitality of the Line of Carrying on Economic Construction and Defence Upbuilding in Parallel

PAK JU SOL

At the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, analyzed the obtaining situation in an all-round way and put forth the new revolutionary line of promoting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel in face of the aggressive machinations of imperialism.

He said as follows:

**"It is of paramount importance in our revolutionary struggle and construction work today to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, especially, to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to further increase our defence capacities to cope with the enemy's aggressive manoeuvres."**

To carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel means that we should keep ourselves always fully prepared for the worse with country's defence strength reinforced further taking into full account that a war may break out as long as we stand opposed to U.S. imperialism and, at the same time, carry on positively economic construction utilizing to the full all possibilities as far as peace lasts and also it means that the defence upbuilding,

strengthening of economic foundations and betterment of people's life should powerfully be promoted simultaneously in close relation to each other.

Historical experiences show that as long as imperialism survives, the danger of war cannot disappear and accordingly it is impossible for the working class to defend the gains of the revolution, nor can it think of peaceful construction, unless it crushes, after the seizure of the power, the imperialist aggression and resistance of the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes.

It is for this reason that economic construction and defence upbuilding are revolutionary tasks which should be carried out simultaneously.

If necessary economic construction is neglected for fear of war and the resultant devastation, it is impossible to consolidate the foundations of the country's independent national economy and improve the people's living standards and it will be entirely impossible to build socialism and communism before the downfall of imperialism.

An aggressive war unleashed by the imperialists may retard or temporarily interrupt our

economic construction. But, it can never check the onward march of the masses of people to socialism and communism. Even if a war breaks out and causes great destruction, we can build a new life again, so long as we have the Party, the government, the people and the territory.

The people can prevent war and preserve and consolidate peace by waging a powerful struggle against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

But, if one fails to build up national defence properly counting only on the possibility of preventing war, the danger of war will grow and it will become utterly impossible to protect the revolutionary gains and defend the fatherland and the people from the imperialist aggression, let alone building socialism and communism.

The possibilities of preventing war are possibilities after all. There can be no absolute guarantee for peace as long as imperialism remains and a war may break out at any moment.

Only when we build up the country's defence potential impreguably and we are fully prepared for action, will the enemy not dare to challenge us. Even if he starts a reckless war against us, can we administer a crushing blow to the aggressors and beat him in due time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"How to combine economic construction with the upbuilding of national defence is one of the fundamental questions on which depends the future of the building of socialism and communism."**

Our Party under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung has consistently adhered to the principle of properly combining economic construction and defence upbuilding in anticipation of the development of situation at each stage.

After the liberation, our Party carried out in a short space of time the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the north-

ern half of the country and exerted all its efforts to economic construction in order to lay a solid foundation of an independent, national economy.

Meanwhile, it took measures for cementing militarily the revolutionary, democratic base of the northern half of the Republic; on February 8, 1948, the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed force of our Party, which inherits the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was founded and firm, material and technical foundations for war industry were laid despite difficult conditions.

During the arduous period of the Fatherland Liberation War, too, the Party established at many strategically favourable places munition factories, weapon repair centres and ordnance scientific research organs to satisfy in good time the demand on the fronts. At the same time, it also guaranteed satisfactorily the people's life by building everywhere small and medium-scale daily necessities factories.

In the postwar period, the Party under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung held fast to the principled stand of continuously driving away at economic construction and defence upbuilding while opposing the erroneous tendencies to take a passive attitude towards economic construction alleging that ceasefire did not mean a lasting peace and that war might soon break out again and to regard the ceasefire as everlasting peace setting no great store by defence upbuilding.

In August 1953, immediately after the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward his original, basic line of economic construction, a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and turned our country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a firm foundation of an independent national e-

ism towards big powers and dogmatism be rooted up and the superiority of the socialist system brought into full play.

In the scientific research work greater success can be ensured more successfully through the strengthening of contacts and co-operation among scientists and research organs and creative collaborations between scientists and producers.

An all-round technical revolution cannot be carried out by wisdom and zeal of a few persons.

It cannot be carried out without mobilizing the wisdom and creativeness of the masses of people.

Workers, who are accumulating every moment new experiences at their work, think how to increase their output with lesser consumption of labour and are always eager for technical innovation.

In order to introduce good proposals of technical innovation put forward by workers in production properly, it is required to materialize a collaboration between workers, engineers and scientists.

The technical revolution can be promoted with success only when workers and engineers help and learn from each other and experiences are combined with science in the true sense of the word.

Today our national economy constitutes itself a harmonious entity in which all branches and links are closely interrelated.

Therefore, a mishap in any branch or any link would seriously affect the all-round technical innovation.

So, it is an important guarantee for following up the success in the scientific research work to co-operate and assist one another among the scientific research organs and scientists, not to mention the enterprises and establishments of all the fields of the national economy.

When the country was liberated from Japanese imperialist colonial rule in August 1945, we had only

a small number of scientists and engineers.

But today under the wise leadership of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, we have founded a firm base for scientific research including the Academy of Sciences and modernly equipped research institutes and a large army of scientists and engineers who are engaged in scientific research after finishing the doctoral or bachelor courses, specialized research organs or higher educational institutes.

Our scientists and engineers are successfully solving scientific and technical problems arising in the

process of the technical revolution, and they are turning out many things necessary for us with raw and other materials abundant in our country.

They put out vinalon from limestone and anthracite bountiful in our country, contributing greatly to the solution of our people's clothing problem. They succeeded in industrializing the production of artificial fibres using reed as the raw material. Among the many successes obtained by our scientists and engineers also are the perfection of ammonia production process by gasification of anthracite, production of various kinds of large-size machines

and precision machines, survey of natural resources in the country and research work for their reasonable utilization, introduction of the extensive irrigation system and completion of drainage work for standing water, the formation of pure variety system for numerous varieties and the rearing of new varieties, etc.

All this testifies to the correctness of our Party's policy of establishing *Juche* firmly in the field of science and shows that a great success will be attained in the field of science and technology once workers, scientists, engineers and the entire people pool their wisdom.



economy and built up reliable defence power capable of waging any modern warfare.

In recent years our Party, in the face of the intensified machinations of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war of aggression, has directed special attention to further increasing the country's defence power.

The U.S. imperialists provoked the Caribbean crisis against the Republic of Cuba in 1962, thereby challenging the socialist camp and then stepped up the aggressive war in Viet Nam by provoking the Bac Bo Gulf incident, further aggravating tensions in Southeast Asia, the Far East and other areas.

In face of this situation, our Party adopted the policy of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of its Fourth Central Committee in 1962 and took a series of important measures for further increasing defence potentials, while reorganizing economic construction.

The Party, first of all, exerted all its effects to firmly arm the People's Army politically and ideologically and rear it into a cadre army, each being a match for a hundred and rapidly developed the national defence industry in order to modernize the equipment of the People's Army and place the entire people under arms.

The people's economy has been reorganized from the viewpoint of national defence and production and construction have been stepped up, while converting the whole land, not only the front and the coasts but also even the depth, into an impregnable fortress.

As a result, our independent national economy whose branches including light industry, agriculture, transport, are equipped with modern technique on the basis of a powerful heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core, has become able to meet in full the varied and ever-increasing requirements of economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life for heavy and light industry goods and farm produce.

In particular, the foundations of our independent national economy have become more stable in the course of carrying out the grand tasks of the 7-Year Plan which were set forth at the Fourth Congress of the Party.

In the first five years of the 7-Year Plan a great number of large-scale factories with modern technical equipment were newly built and numerous factories and enterprises were rebuilt or expanded, although remarkably greater efforts were turned to defence upbuilding than expected.

Commodity price has been lowered and real wage has increased with the result that the people's life has improved rapidly.

The 9-year compulsory technical education system was introduced, taxation abolished in rural districts and a 6-hour day was applied for working mothers.

The revolutionary line of promoting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel which was set forth for the first time by Comrade Kim Il Sung is an original one most suitable to the requirements of the obtaining situation. By strictly adhering to this line the Korean people have achieved a great success.

In the course of following this line, the northern half of the Republic has been converted into an impregnable fortress possessing powerful economic and military potentials.

Should the U.S. imperialists enkindle another aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they will never escape the same fate as PCE No. 56 and the "Pueblo" which were sunk or captured when they intruded deep into the territorial waters of our country.

The revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic consolidated firmly politically, economically and militarily under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung has become a decisive guarantee for greeting actively the advent of the great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland—by driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea; it has become to render positive economic and military assistance to the Vietnamese and other fighting brothers. It also constitutes an important part of the great international revolutionary forces conducive to wiping out the imperialist aggressors led by U.S. imperialism from the earth once and for all and achieving the victory of the world revolution.

Today our working people, far from being contented with such successes, keep on raising higher the flames of a revolutionary upsurge to carry into effect the decision adopted at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic.

It is a common phenomenon to see that our working people fulfil their yearly quotas in or less than half a year, and it has become our working people's traits that one man does the work of two or three men.

Last year, our working people increased the total value of industrial output by 17 per cent compared with the preceding year and grain output by 16 per cent.

Thus our working people are multiplying their successes in production continuously dashing forward at the speed of Chollima.

Our working people who know well through their practical experiences that production keeps to grow uninterrupted though the economy develops and its scale expands, are advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing along the one road leading to nation-wide victory of revolution indicated by the Party and the Leader.

## Overseas Korean Nationals Are Proud Citizens of A Sovereign State

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, said in the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

**"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights. We will continue to fight stubbornly against all the unwarranted acts of infringing upon the national rights of the overseas Korean citizens and persecuting and humiliating them, and will always resolutely support and inspire our overseas compatriots in their just struggle."**

These words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, reflecting directly the interests and will of the overseas Korean citizens, are imbued with the profound love and warm solicitude shown to them consistently by the fatherland and the Leader.

In the past, owing to the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and their gangster-like colonial predatory policy numerous Koreans left their country to survive and wandered overseas.

Being stateless people, they had been subjected to national discrimination and all sorts of humiliation, and suffered from utter non-rights

and hard life in alien lands for long years.

However, today their position has been changed completely. As full-fledged overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their beloved fatherland—they have boundless national pride and dignity and look forward to their happy future in the prosperity and development of the Republic.

The overseas Korean citizens support all the policies of the Republic and do their best to perform their duty as the citizens of the Republic.

Such changes in the life and destiny of the overseas Korean nationals are attributable to the prominent leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has always led the Korean revolution to victory.

In the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself the national aspiration of the entire Korean people for the restoration of the fatherland, organized and waged the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15-odd years, thus throwing the rays of liberation to every heart of the overseas Korean nationals and giving them new hope.

With the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the liberated fatherland, the long-cherished desire of the overseas compatriots as well as the entire Korean people for national independence and freedom was actualized.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung is the genuine state of the entire Korean people, a reliable defender

of the interests and rights of the overseas compatriots and an active supporter to their righteous struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only laid out the route of repatriation for 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan so that they might get rid of the life full of troubles in the alien land and enjoy freedom and happiness to their hearts' content in the bosom of the Republic but also firmly guaranteed their legal position by enacting the nationality law of the Republic and directed deep solicitude to them to defend their national right and to support their just struggle.

The Leader remitted more than 6,970,730,000 yen (Japanese currency) on 28 occasions as the educational aid funds and school stipends of the education of the children of the Korean nationals in Japan.

Today the fundamental changes have taken place in ideology, morality and life of the Korean nationals in Japan and triumphant successes have been achieved in the patriotic work of the CHONGRYUN (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) for the fatherland and nation. All these changes and successes are unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Therefore, even though they are living in an alien land their hearts are filled with profound reverence for and deep trust in the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and regard it as the greatest national honour and the loftiest duty of the Republic's citizens to think and act upon his ideology and will



in whatsoever adversity and to fight devotedly for the socialist fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, united firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and under the guidance of the CHONG-RYUN, are now fighting valiantly for their democratic national rights against the unwarranted national persecution and contempt by the Japanese authorities, and continue to wage a staunch struggle for the unification of their fatherland and the prosperity of the nation."**

The repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan to their fatherland is a legitimate national right that no one can deprive them of.

In the light of the heinous crimes the Japanese imperialists committed in the past against the Korean people and from the point of view of the international law and practice and humanitarian principles it is an unavoidable responsibility for the Japanese government to repatriate all of the Korean nationals in Japan who wish to return to their motherland.

But the reactionary Sato government unilaterally "decided" to break the present repatriation agreement, an international one, under which the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan had been successfully carried on for more than 8 years. And it discontinued the work of repatriation at its disposal and suppressed the Korean nationals in Japan fighting in defence of the rights to repatriation on the one hand, and on the other, led repeatedly the talks on the repatriation work to rupture.

This is a nefarious act of betrayal unprecedented in international practice and a tyrannical criminal act which tramples underfoot the democratic national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan and is an expression of the open hostility to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is also a vicious challenge to the unbiased public opinion of Japan and the world. The Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the reactionary Japanese authorities for unwarranted acts of breaking up the work of the repatriation of the Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese reactionary authorities trample underfoot even the freedom of travel to their homeland of the Korean nationals in Japan.

For the Korean citizens in Japan upon whom an abnormal life similar to that in a detention has been imposed in the alien land for several decades, to gain the freedom of travel to their homeland is an irresistible ardent desire and a national right that no one can be allowed to encroach upon.

They have the powerful socialist fatherland where epochal changes have taken place and which they boundlessly long for. And also the relatives and friends who have already come back home through the repatriation work hope to meet them.

Nevertheless, the reactionary authorities of Japan deny the Korean nationals the freedom of visit to their fatherland, while granting it to all other foreign residents on their territory.

They are also trying to fabricate the so-called "law on alien school system" in an attempt to suppress and stamp out the democratic national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan.

To give the democratic national education to the children of the Korean nationals in Japan is an inviolable national right as it aims at educating and rearing them into the national cadres boundlessly loyal to their fatherland and to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

But the scheme of the Japanese reactionary authorities to pass notorious "alien school system bill" was rejected thrice owing to the unanimous opposition of broad segments of the peoples of Korea and Japan and fair world public opinion.

Various democratic national rights should be guaranteed to the Korean nationals in Japan.

The Japanese reactionary government must treat the Korean nationals in Japan as foreigners and protect them and stop at once every suppression and persecution against them.

The reactionary authorities of Japan not only seriously infringe upon the democratic national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan but intensify the suppression and subver-

sive activities against the Korean nationals in Japan and the CHONG-RYUN, their authoritative, sole, democratic national organization, who are fighting for the democratic, national rights and the unification of the fatherland.

And also the Japanese reactionary government commits all sorts of atrocities of threat, blackmail and murder and are running amuck to violate and encroach upon the rights to life and right to running enterprises and human rights of the Korean nationals in Japan by wielding the government authority.

All these criminal acts of the Japanese reactionary authorities are the outcome of the vicious machinations of the Japanese militarists to more faithfully serve the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and a new war towards Korea, to further conspire with the South Korean puppet clique militarily, politically and economically, and to expand the road of reinvasion to South Korea.

But the Korean people will not tolerate the machinations of the Japanese militarists to make use of the Korean nationals in Japan in the U.S. imperialism's policy of war and aggression.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"No suppression and persecution whatsoever by the Japanese authorities can ever check the just struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan for their democratic national rights and for the unification of the fatherland. The persecution and suppression being intensified every day by the Japanese authorities against the Korean nationals in Japan will only arouse still greater national indignation on the part of the entire Korean people and this unjust act will be checked after all."**

No matter how desperate they may get, the Japanese reactionary authorities can never justify their persecution and oppression against the Korean nationals in Japan and extricate themselves from the international duty of unconditionally and completely ensuring all the democratic national rights—the right to repatriation to their homeland, right to democratic national education, and free travel to the fatherland, citizenship, right to live and right to running enterprises.

## "Document That Greatly Contributed to the Treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism"

In his report "the Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party" to the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, gave an all-out and deep-going analysis to the present international situation and the state of affairs within the international communist movement, and set forth a new revolutionary line of the Party to facilitate our revolution in view of the obtaining situation. In the report he gave a Marxist-Leninist solution to all the principled problems arising at the present time in the international communist movement and the development of the world revolution, to the principle and means for unity of the socialist camp and solidarity of the international communist movement by overcoming "Left" and Right opportunisms.

Therefore, Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic report to the Party Conference has called forth big repercussions not only among our people but among the peoples in the world including socialist countries.

The world public opinion has been evaluating Comrade Kim Il Sung's report to the Conference as "a historical document that summed up in an all-round way the work in the period after the formation of the socialist camp" or "a model of creative application of Marxism-Leninism." New-born independent countries and organizations of national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are drawing their lines and means of struggle out of Comrade Kim Il Sung's report, appraising it as "a precious document illuminating the course for us to follow" or "a basic strategy of the world revolution."

Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba Comrade Raul Castro Ruz said:

"Our view on problems arising in the present international situation is in accord with Comrade Kim Il Sung's report to the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea. The recent Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea inspired us with

a great zeal to push forward the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle to wipe out imperialism with firm adherence to the principle of Marxism-Leninism, shoulder to shoulder with the Korean brothers and all other peoples of the world....

"Such an attitude of the Korean friends is not only the example of strengthening the militant solidarity of Asian, African and Latin American peoples, but conduces to expediting the inevitable doom of the U.S. imperialists."

A delegate from Viet Nam said, "Comrade Kim Il Sung's report to the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea is of great significance in the development of the international communist movement and in the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world."

A delegate from Latin America said:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung's report represents fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. Every Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization should study the report in depth. Comrade Kim Il Sung's report will shine ever brightly as the great banner of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement and the international communist movement."

The revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and the new line of our Party on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the report are calling forth wide, positive international repercussions.

Foreign Minister of Kingdom of Cambodia Norodom Pricsara said:

"Premier Kim Il Sung's line of self-reliance is a correct and brilliant line which enabled the Korean people to build an independent economy and strengthen their defence power."

"Premier Kim Il Sung's line of self-reliance is of an important meaning to all the peoples of the developing nations who wish to build an independent economy."

Carlos Torre Flores (Peru), correspondent of



the magazine "Latin America" in Europe, said: "Premier Kim Il Sung creatively applies Marxism-Leninism to the actual realities of Korea. I can proudly say that Korea is an independent country in its true sense. Korea is an independent country not only economically but politically and ideologically. The Korean people who achieved such successes have also a mighty defense power to safeguard their fatherland. This is what we have learnt in Korea. It gives a big encouragement to us in struggle for liberation."

Vice-Chairman of Press and Propaganda Committee of the Sudanese Union Party of Mali, Mussa Conade, said:

"The *Juche* idea of the Workers' Party of Korea advanced by Premier Kim Il Sung is the most important and most decisive contribution to Marxism-Leninism. The *Juche* idea is the very revolutionary idea that all revolutionaries of the world should be possessed of."

Wilfred Burchett, an Australian progressive journalist and writer, said:

"The *Juche* line advanced by Premier Kim Il Sung is the only correct road, the wisest course to which anyone should adhere in the international communist movement and anti-imperialist struggle."

"I am studying the report delivered by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, underlining it. I believe that this document has added a big contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism."

Referring to the correctness of our Party's line of carrying on economic construction and defense upbuilding in parallel, the theoretical organ "Zenei" of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party wrote:

"Characteristic of the strategic line of the Workers' Party of Korea—the line of building the national economy and defence power in parallel—is the attitude of putting the interest of revolution on the highest place, the attitude of defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism from all sorts of opportunist ideas; it is an adaptation to the present situation of the line of independence whose basic contents are the principles of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence; it is the most active militant attitude on the anti-imperialist front against the imperialist aggressive machination."

The world revolutionary peoples and our foreign friends are wholeheartedly supporting the line of our Party on the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the report and express their hearty sympathy with it.

The delegates of the international democratic organizations issued a joint statement when

they visited our country, in which they pointed out:

"The issue of Korea's unification must be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference after withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea."

"We denounce the United States for using the U.N. as a tool for aggression of Korea. The United Nations must take measures to withdraw immediately the U.S. troops and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea in the name of 'UN forces' and to dissolve the United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

A delegate of Arab Workers' Union, Drab Beiskne, who recently visited our country, emphasized:

"The U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea and withdraw unconditionally their troops, for the Korean question can be solved only by the Korean people themselves without interference of any foreign forces."

Many friends and revolutionary peoples of the world hold our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high reverence. They say:

"Premier Kim Il Sung is an outstanding leader who is making a great contribution to driving forward the wheel of the world revolution in the storm age." "Premier Kim Il Sung is the symbol of victory in the anti-imperialists, anti-U.S. struggle." "Premier Kim Il Sung is the great and prominent leader holding fast to Marxist-Leninist principled stand not only for the Korean revolution but for the world revolution."

"Premier Kim Il Sung is the peerless patriot, hero of the nation, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, one of the outstanding leaders of international communist and working-class movements and the great Leader of the Korean people."

Nothing is more glorious and happy for our nation than to have Comrade Kim Il Sung for its great Leader and to be led by him.

Our people who are firmly convinced, from the experience they have gained in revolution and construction, that victory come true only when we march forward under the leadership of, and in the direction pointed by, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, will remain faithful to the Leader to the last and advance confidently for the unification of the fatherland and the final victory of the Korean revolution rallying themselves closely around him.

## Another Demonstration of Stamina of Heroic Korea

**THE YOUTH AND STUDENTS DELEGATION OF OUR COUNTRY TO THE 9TH WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS, CARRIED AWAY 55 MEDALS INCLUDING 33 GOLD MEDALS IN THE ART CONTEST AND ONE TROPHY AND 48 MEDALS INCLUDING 17 GOLD MEDALS IN THE SPORT COMPETITIONS**

The 9th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Sofia, the Capital of Bulgaria, from July 28 to August 6.

The closing rally was held with the participation of the winners of gold, silver and bronze medals. Nearly 100 of the members of our Youth and Students Delegation were honoured to take part in the ceremony. They entered the place of the rally marching in fine array carrying in the van a flag of the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-

willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working class movements, and the flags of the Republic behind it.

Our delegation members who registered brilliant successes during the days of the festival by displaying to the full their zeal and talent reared at home in the course of thinking and acting as the Leader teaches them, received an enthusiastic welcome from the whole spectators. It seemed they could hardly repress their unbounded emotion. They looked up the portrait of the great Leader with the feeling of

**Our women volleyball team was placed first and carried off a trophy and ten gold medals. It is distinguished as the world's strongest**



**Our table-tennis players were placed first and second in the singles**

boundless trust in and thanks for the paternal Leader who has led them to glory.

The members of the Youth and Students Delegation of our country, engraving deep in their hearts the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Kim Il Sung, did their best for their materialization and scored brilliant achievements in the Festival.

During the Festival, the delegation of our country took an active part in various discussions, seminars, and solidarity functions arranged according to the political programme of the Festival and the student programme and had meetings with some 80 youth organizations from 70 odd countries.

Youth and student delegates from various countries participating in the meetings deeply admired the superior socialist system established in our country in line with the brilliant revolutionary idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his wise leadership, and expressed their firm solidarity with, and support to, the just struggle of the Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and unify the fatherland independently.

During the Festival our sportsmen registered great successes in various events, as they, bearing deep in mind the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung given to the sports, displayed high sports technique, staunch fighting spirit, and noble moral traits.

Our young sportsmen carried away a trophy and altogether 48 medals: 17 gold medals, 22 silver





Group dance "Arduous March," which won a gold medal with the highest marks at the dance contest of the Festival

medals, and 9 bronze medals.

Our brave sportsmen including gymnasts, wrestlers and boxers also achieved good results. Especially table-tennis players, Kim Chang Ho and Kim Yong Sam made great contribution to the success of the Festival.

Our table-tennis players won consecutive victories in singles and took the first and second places, evoking a great admiration among the referees and spectators. The Plevn citizens who saw the table-tennis matches from the beginning said: "Korea held dominating sway in the current table-tennis event."

Our women volleyball team also added an excellent contribution to giving lustre to the honour of the fatherland and to making the Festival successful.

The team played six games alto-

gether and made a clean record, winning 3:0 in the games with Germany, Hungary, France, Poland and Bulgaria, and 3:1 with the U.S.S.R.

The successes of our sportsmen in the Festival were not achieved without a hitch. They boldly overcame the obstacle thrown in their way by the unfair and nasty behavior of reactionary elements in the International Weightlifting League and their followers among the organizers of the sport events of the Festival. They fully demonstrated to the world the heroic stamina of the youth of Chollima Korea brought up by the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved Leader.

Our artists had performance in ten occasions and took part in gala and national contests, through which they could again show before the

Our women's chorus won a gold medal in the folk song contest



world the real value of Korea's golden art, revolutionary and militant, run through with the high party spirit, class spirit and popular spirit, and efflorescing in line with the great idea of *Juche* of their respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his personal concern.

They participated in programmes of folk instruments, dances, folk songs, classical songs, politically engaged songs and so on. At those contests they fully displayed their artistic skill and ability with the result of winning 55 medals altogether—33 gold, 14 silver and 8 bronze.

Among them, the most attractive was the dance "Arduous March" with a revolutionary theme which splendidly depicted the boundless loyalty of the Korea's anti-Japanese guerillas towards the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, their indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit and revolutionary comradeship.

It won the highest point in that programme amidst the great admiration of both audience and juries.

Our art performance produced a great sensation among the audience and juries. Konstantin, jury from Rumania, said that the Korean dances "are the art like a new star which showed the most excellent, perfect technique on the stage of the art contest of the Festival." Nicolashilabai, Hungarian jury, appraising the group dance "Arduous March," said: "It is the most typical and the best model of dance works based on revolutionary themes" and praised its high ideological and artistic content.

Professoress Paraori, Guinean jury, said: "Korean folk instrumental music is not a mere music. It is a bomb smashing imperialism. I dare say that all newly independent countries should make a model of the Korean folk instrumental music."

All the successes of our Youth and Students Delegation in the 9th World Festival of Youth and Students are attributable to the fact that they fully displayed their physical strength and skill they had developed under the paternal concern of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung while studying to their hearts' content.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster  
"For the implementation of the  
Ten-point Political Programme!"







# Korea Today

No. 148

1968

Supplement

Documents on the Visit of President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania to Our Country at the Invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

Pyongyang, Korea